

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4298.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

ATHENS, GEORGIA

PRICE

THREEPENCE.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

MONCURE CONWAY MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP.—The INAUGURAL LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, M.A., on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 8 p.m., at the SOUTH PLACE INSTITUTE, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. The title of the Lecture will be 'The Task of Rationalism: in Retrospect and Prospect.' The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by Mr. EDWARD CLODD, who will be supported by many friends of Dr. Conway and admirers of his work. ADMISSION FREE.

Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
AN ORDINARY MEETING will be held in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, March 17, at 8 p.m., when a Paper on 'The Two Sir John Fastolf,' by the late L. W. VERNON-HARCOURT, M.A., will be read by Mr. E. FORSETT LOCK, M.A.
H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The NEXT MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 8 p.m., when the following Papers will be read, viz.: 'The Ancient Charm-Bryms of Ireland,' by Miss ELEANOR HULL; and 'Method and Minor,' by Mr. ANDREW LANG.
F. A. MILNE.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., March 5, 1910.

BUDDHIST SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
Patron.—H.M. THE KING OF SIAM. President.—Prof. T. W. RYDS DAVIDS, LL.D. Publications: THE BUDDHIST REVIEW (Quarterly), and other Works.—Full particulars as to Meetings, &c., from THE SECRETARIES, 41, Great Russell Street, W.C.

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O B A C H & C O.
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ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS
AND ENGRAVERS, 55, Pall Mall East, S.W.—The 28th ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, 10-11, Pall Mall East, S.W.
W. P. D. STEBBING, Secretary.

Educational.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The FOURTH ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES will take place at the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, Clare Market, E.C.4, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, next, at 9 p.m., by the Hon. W. PEMBERTON REEVES, Director of the School. Mr. Alderman W. H. BRITAIN, President of the Library Association, in the Chair. The NEXT PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held on MAY 23-25, 1910, at the LONDON UNIVERSITY, South Kensington, and at various Provincial Centres. Last day of entry, APRIL 30. Copies of the Syllabus, together with all particulars, can be obtained on application to HENRY A. BAKER, M.A., D.Lit., Honorary Secretary, Education Committee, 4, Whitcomb Street, London, W.C.

COACHING FOR UNIVERSITIES, &c.—
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Zoology and Botany.—By G. P. MUDGE, A.R.C.S. F.Z.S., and R. A. BUDDICK, M.A. Oxon.
Chemistry and Physics.—By HUGH CANDY, B.A. D.Sc. (London), and O. W. GRIFFITH, B.Sc. (London).
Turner Street, Mile End, E. MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

Situations Vacant.
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
ATHENS, GREECE.
READERSHIP IN RUSSIAN.

The ELECTORS appointed by the DELEGATES of the COMMON UNIVERSITY FUND propose in the course of the ensuing Easter or Trinity Term, to appoint a READER IN RUSSIAN, to enter on his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1910, and to be subject to the following regulations:
1. The Reader shall hold office for five years, but shall be re-eligible.
2. He shall give instruction in and lecture upon the Russian Language and Literature to members of the University during seven weeks at least in every Term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one), and during six hours at least in each week.
3. He shall receive a yearly stipend of 300l.
4. He shall be entitled to require from the University a room for his office not exceeding 20 ft. by 10 ft.
5. He shall be subject to all provisions of the Statute 'Concerning University Readers' (Stat. IV. Sect. I. §§ 3, 5, 6, ed. 1909, pp. 63-65) except in so far as they are inconsistent with these regulations.
Candidates are requested to send eight copies of their applications, and of any Testimonials which they submit, to THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY not later than JUNE 1, 1910. The choice of the Electors will not be confined to the Candidates who offer themselves.
March 5, 1910.

POCKLINGTON SCHOOL,
EAST YORKS.
APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

There will be a VACANCY for a HEAD MASTER of the above School at the end of the MIDSUMMER TERM. Applicants must have graduated in Classical Honours at one of the Universities in Great Britain.
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Pocklington, York.

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Applications, endorsed 'Principal,' stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of Testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, March 21, 1910.
Applicants are requested to state the earliest date they would be prepared to take up the duties.
Further particulars, if desired, can be obtained from WM. JAMES, Secretary.
The Technical College, Swansea, February 15, 1910.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

Mr. Carter having resigned the RECTORSHIP of the EDINBURGH ACADEMY, on his appointment as Head Master of Bedford Grammar School, the DIRECTORS are prepared to receive applications for the VACANT OFFICE. The Salary is 1,000l., with Capitation Grant.—Intending Candidates are requested to communicate, without delay, with Mr. C. E. W. MACPHERSON, C.A., Clerk and Treasurer to the Directors, 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh, from whom particulars may be obtained, and with whom applications and Testimonials must be lodged not later than MARCH 31.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The SENATE invite applications for the post of a SECOND DIVISION ASSISTANT in the LIBRARY. Salary 500l. rising to 600l. per annum. Candidates should not be more than 25 years of age. Knowledge of Cataloguing, previous Library experience, and good Type-Writing indispensable; shorthand a recommendation.—Applicants, in addition to handwriting, stating age, and accompanied by not more than three Testimonials, should be sent, before MARCH 21, 1910, to the undersigned, and should be marked 'Library' on the envelope.
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University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

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The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of HISTORY TUTOR, to be filled by OCTOBER.
Candidates should forward copies of three Testimonials, and the Names of two References, before APRIL 18, to the Local Secretary, Mrs. WELLS, 1, Norham Gardens, Oxford, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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AUSTIN KEEN, Education Secretary.
March 5, 1910.

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J. E. PICKLES, Secretary.
Education Offices, West Bromwich, March 4, 1910.

COVENTRY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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FREDK. HORNER, Secretary.
Education Offices, Coventry, March 8, 1910.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—UNDER NEW HIGHER ELEMENTARY (MIXED) SCHOOL.—CERTIFICATED ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Candidates must have had experience in a Secondary School and a Pupil-Teacher Centre. Salary 100l.-120l., according to experience.—Forms of Application may be obtained from the County Education Office, Gloucester.

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The person appointed will be removable at the pleasure of the Council.
Applications, giving age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of three recent Testimonials, to be lodged in my Office before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, 21st inst.
R. MEYER, Town Clerk.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-COMING EXAMINATION.—CARTOGRAPHER in the HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT of the ADMIRALTY (17-20, JUNE 2). The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on Forms to be obtained, with particulars, from THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE PRESENT STATE OF ANTHROPOLOGY ..	299
COURTHOPE'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY ..	300
ANCIENT CEYLON ..	301
THE TEMPLE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE ..	302
NEW NOVELS (Under the Thatch; Franklin Kane; The Danger Mark; The Grass Widow; The End of the Rainbow; The Question; The Stone Ezel; Such and Such Things; Le Trust; Les Dames du Palais) ..	303-304
GERMAN LITERATURE ..	305
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Diplomatic Memoirs; In the Foreign Legion; The Liberal Year-Book; Vickers's Newspaper Gazetteer) ..	306
THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY—THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AND THE FAMILY COMPACT; CAMBRIDGE NOTES; SALES ..	306-308
LIST OF NEW BOOKS ..	308
LITERARY GOSSIP ..	310
SCIENCE—LIFE OF LORD KELVIN; THE CONQUEST OF CONSUMPTION; OUR HOMESTEAD AND ITS OLD WORLD GARDEN; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP ..	310-313
FINE ARTS—CASTLES AND CHATEAUX OF OLD BURGUNDY; WORKS BY WOMEN ARTISTS; DRAWINGS BY M. HARPIGNIES; MR. LOUIS GINNETT'S CABINET PICTURES; MR. W. WALCOTT'S WATER-COLOURS; THE SALTING BEQUEST TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM; THE HELLENIC SOCIETY; SALES; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS ..	313-317
MUSIC—IVANHOE; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ..	317-318
DRAMA—THE WAY THE MONEY GOES; THE FIGHTING CHANCE; THE MADRAS HOUSE; "SHAKESPEARE OF THE COURT" ..	318-319
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS ..	320

LITERATURE

THE PRESENT STATE OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE present state of Anthropology is critical. Certain tendencies of diverse origin are in process of convergence; and according to the manner of their interaction, untold good or evil may result. These tendencies are three in number. Firstly, Anthropology is being rapidly popularized. Secondly, a comparatively small number of persons are trying hard to render its methods more critical and exact. Thirdly, what may comprehensively be termed official recognition is at length being extended to the subject. Now it is said that no mathematician can calculate the effect of three forces meeting at a point. Being no mathematician, therefore.... Offering up an apopsiopsis at the altar of formal logic, I cheerfully proceed.

To show that Anthropology is becoming popular is, perhaps, superfluous. The fact is almost painfully borne in upon any one who has allowed his anthropological leanings to become known to the world. Every head master would nowadays have you down to lecture to his boys. A provincial town will muster in hundreds to hear you discourse on totems and taboos. At the most old-fashioned of our Universities the youth of the nation delight in comparing the habits of primitive man with their own. In short, Anthropology is the latest form of evening entertainment. Nor is it only a passive interest in the subject that

is fashionable. The local archæologists, predominantly masculine, hunt for flints, explore caves, burrow into mounds, map hill-fortifications, and so on, with more or less science and success. The local folk-lorists—the greater, or at any rate the abler, part of them feminine—strive to gain the confidence of that part of the electorate which still treats bewitched cows, corpse-candles, the "little people," second sight, and the rest, as things that matter. Both types of enthusiast, moreover, are fond, perhaps too fond, of elucidating their finds by means of analogies drawn from every corner of the world.

Hence it is not surprising that, beyond the narrow circle of the experts, a "public" is forming that revels in anthropological literature. I dare not awake jealousies by revealing certain secrets of the book-trade that have come to my ears. Let the hint suffice that, so long as he who writes on such topics is profuse in facts, vivid in style, and not too technical in language—this last condition being not the least important—he may confidently reckon on a fair sale. The second-hand market, too, offers nothing but high prices. These various signs indicate that the anthropological amateur is springing up on every side. After all, it is hardly surprising, for there is much of the noble savage in the typical Briton—to his credit, be it said.

Meanwhile, on the part of the select few who have tried to master the subject thoroughly, there is an evident desire to introduce exacter methods at all costs. There is no need to seek far for the cause of this anti-popular movement. It lies in the disillusionment which is the inevitable sequel of that gay and irresponsible time during which a youthful science sows its wild oats. Once let it be realized that it is equally necessary to take account of similarities and of differences when employing the comparative method, and a clean sweep has to be made of the greater part of the standard anthropological authorities, with their naive scheme of a worldwide unilinear evolution. Intensive study is the demand of the new era. It is seen that, before profitable comparisons can be instituted, the things compared must be severally known to the bottom. Each datum must be construed in the light of what Dr. Farnell has termed "the adjacent anthropology," namely, the whole context of culture to which it is organically related. Thus the rising generation of experts is content to forego entirely the delight of reconstituting, by means of the imaginative manipulation of snippets, the age of magic, the totemic stage of society, the epoch of the undivided commune, and similar wholesale phases of "the great might-have-been." Its interests are local and specific. A definite anthropological province such as Australia, or even a smaller area such as the North-West Coast of America, is nowadays held to provide scope enough for the energies of the most ardent "comparativist." In this way, it is hoped, there will in time be given to the world

a number of departmental digests serving the double purpose of furnishing the theorist with well-tested material, and indicating to the field-worker what gaps in the evidence he should endeavour to fill.

Moreover, apart from any stimulus furnished from the side of theory, the field-worker of himself is learning to take his task more seriously than ever before. The researches of Prof. Baldwin Spencer and Mr. Gillen in Central Australia have undoubtedly helped to heighten the standard of ethnographic research, not only in this country, but also throughout the world. Not that their method is faultless. Owing doubtless in large part to the desire to make their books readable, these observers have set forth their results in a form which makes it hard for the critic to check them; and, though there is every reason to believe that the colligating and generalizing has been done with the most conscientious accuracy, the reader has difficulty in distinguishing between facts and inferences. Nevertheless, the inspiring quality of the work of these explorers cannot be ranked too high. They have shown to what unplumbed depths the most unpromising types of savage culture do in fact reach down. Henceforth, to arrive, in Mr. Dennett's telling phrase, at "the back of the black man's mind" must appear as a most formidable undertaking—one that calls as it were for a fully equipped anthropological "Challenger." To haul in a few bucketfuls of surface water has scientific value no longer. Once established, then, this demand for deep-sea dredging is bound to create a supply. Already we have Dr. Rivers's monograph on the Todas, not only a model of sociological penetration, but likewise a perfect specimen of the art of presenting the inductive process as it actually took place. It is but fair to add that Dr. Rivers was schooled in method by taking part in the Cambridge Expedition to Torres Straits, the forerunner, let it be hoped, of many a fruitful application of trained skill to ethnographical problems on the part of our leading Universities.

At this point, by a natural transition I pass on to the question how what I have termed official recognition is likely to affect the future of Anthropology. Not only Cambridge, but likewise Oxford, London, and Liverpool Universities, are fully alive to the need of including Anthropology in their programmes of organized studies. The impulse towards such a policy has in no small measure come from within—that is to say, is largely an outcome of the natural growth of the scientific spirit. The enlightened benefactor, however, has done something to assist the movement, though on the whole not much so far.

Further, the administrators of the Empire are at length demanding some acquaintance with the rudiments of Anthropology in those officials who have to deal with peoples of non-European culture. It is to the lasting credit of Sir Reginald

Wingate and the Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan that they have arranged for the education of Sudan probationers on these lines. Some day, it is to be hoped, such education will become general. The Indian Government has collected plenty of ethnographic material of varying quality, but it has hitherto made no provision for the instruction of its probationers in the lore thus acquired. Some day it will perceive that to make good Indians is better than to make bad Europeans; and then the student of the soul of India will have his chance. The Colonial Office is hampered by want of funds, and its probationers have to be content with what they can get; what that is in, say, the case of the West African official let us in mercy not inquire too closely. The Consular Service will turn its attention to Anthropology when some one discovers that there are things they do better in Germany, such as studying trade-conditions in the light of a well-endowed ethnology. Already our manufacturers know that there is something wrong somewhere, as various leading articles on the recent unsuccessful deputation of the Royal Anthropological Institute to Mr. Asquith made tolerably clear.

The needs of administration and commerce, then (not to speak of those of our missionaries, who have allowed America to get ahead of them in the foundation of an Anthropological Training College), are bound, one might suppose, to strengthen the hands of our more progressive Universities in establishing strong departments for the study of "primitive" culture in all its bearings. One might even venture to hope that, sooner or later, the Royal Anthropological Institute may develop into a national concern somewhat after the pattern of the Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnology in America, and in this capacity may initiate and direct that Ethnographic Survey of the British Empire for which the whole scientific world has long been calling in vain.

The factors in the situation have now been reviewed. We have in this country a certain number of experts who have high ideals. On their left hand is the idle public asking to be amused with folk-tales. On their right are the Universities struggling to found Schools of Anthropology for the good of an Empire which is being run on the cheap—that is, expensively and badly. It is, for the serious student, a veritable choice of Hercules. Is it to be popular science, that vain thing, or science duly equipped and organized and respected?

One way or the other the anthropologists must surely gravitate. On the whole, the chances would seem to be that the good will triumph in the shape of a national awakening to the dependence of national welfare on science, and, in particular, on the science of Man. But amateurism and a policy of muddle are endemic vices; and it may be that we are destined to lose our proud position in the world, and, into the bargain, to be assured by the verdict of history that we thoroughly deserved to do so.

M.

A History of English Poetry. By W. J. Courthope. Vol. VI. (Macmillan & Co.)

"OH! le bon 'Ouf!' que je pousserai quand je serai fini!" cried Flaubert over the growing manuscript of 'Madame Bovary.' Whatever may be the English equivalent of such an "ouf!" Mr. Courthope must have uttered it when he returned the last proofs of a work which, begun fifteen years ago, he hoped to finish in the nineteenth century. Other and more pressing occupations interfered with the agreeable toil of reading and verification entailed by such an enterprise, but, more fortunate than Macaulay, who "purposed to write the history of England from the accession of King James II. down to a time which is within the memory of men still living," and died when the Georgian period was still untouched, Mr. Courthope, who "proposed . . . to write the History of English Poetry from the time of Chaucer to the time of Scott," has now fulfilled his intention.

When he decided to devote a great part of his leisure to the accomplishment of a work which Pope planned, Gray and Mason played with, and Warton carried out to the extent of three volumes, he also decided that it should not be done on the lines of those forerunners. Instead of furnishing an exhaustive list of English poets as individuals, he determined to include those only whose poetry was of a sufficiently distinctive character to throw light on the evolution of the national taste. A few who on this principle ought to have been excluded may have managed to squeeze into his select assembly—"Namby-Pamby" Philips, for example—but those who have a fancy for the society of such songsters as Sir Alexander Scott, Chamberlayne, or Thomas Stanley will find little gratification in Mr. Courthope's pages.

The introduction of poets as examples of particular political developments is, indeed, a consistent as it is a striking characteristic of Mr. Courthope's work. Burns and Blake, in the present volume, are the democrats; Campbell and Moore the "New" Whigs; Canning and Frere, of course, the Anti-Jacobins. Shelley is the revolutionary idealist. Byron, we suppose as being "lord of himself—that heritage of woe," stands for "romantic self-representation," and, like the Lake poets, is not given a distinct political label. The historian regards Moore, we may note, as "the most complete representative in poetry of decadent aristocratic society in England during the age of the French Revolution."

Mr. Courthope deserves commiseration at the outset for the first couple of errata preceding chap. i. of this volume. They are identical: "For 'let us rise and part!' read 'let us kiss and part!'" Seldom has indistinct writing played a critic so ill a trick as to make him twice

misquote the first line of one of the most famous sonnets in literature. We may add in passing that when the errata for the sixth volume come into print, an obvious correction will no doubt be made in the sentence on p. 150 wherein we are told that "Canning continued to carry on the combat with Anti-Jacobinism to the end of his career in the field of politics." The "with" might mean what the author means, but few would read it in that sense.

Of necessity the book is as much a history of poets as of poetry and its national associations. It is on the whole more true of poets than of any other class of authors that their private lives are reflected in their published work, though there are many exceptions, more plentifully found in the past than in the period covered by this volume, wherein the tale of poets may be said to begin with Gray's friend Mason, and end with Wordsworth. The intense conservatism with which English poets had followed the traditions of their craft gave way before the tide of intellectual freedom flowing from Western Europe. Whatever horror the Lake poets felt at the effects of the revolutionary upheaval in France, they were so far imbued with the spirit that had coloured Rousseau's mind that they sought inspiration within themselves, without troubling to harmonize their ideas and performances with those of their predecessors. It is the recognition of this new and conscious freedom in English poetry that lends the main interest to the concluding parts of Mr. Courthope's history.

He opens with a chapter wherein he shows his originality and scope by examining how far our eighteenth-century poetry reflects "the evolution of the State from the institutions of the Holy Roman Empire" and the "centrifugal tendencies in the English Constitution"; and he goes on to the simpler question of "the effects of the literary intercourse between England and the Continent on English taste," including the "reciprocal influence of the Romantic Revival on the German and English imagination." Then, having briefly examined the political conditions during the Ministry of Lord North, which "marks the nadir, both in English politics and English poetry, of the Constitutional movement originated by the Revolution of 1688," the author at length brings us into the company of William Mason and Erasmus Darwin, and we realize once more that we are reading a history of poetry, and not of politics.

The sympathy between Coleridge and Wordsworth and its rapid decay, the mental adventures and unhappiness of the one, the uneventful and far happier life of the other, are clearly and amply described in one of the most attractive chapters, their characters and achievements being examined with the readiness of a learned critic of the cool and practical type. Byron appears again as he has generally been regarded by the less prejudiced admirers of his genius, a being of undisciplined nature and loose morals,

capable of lofty thought and splendid performance. As a man he is shown to be vicious, but not the vile creature of his detractors. As poet his place in Mr. Courthope's estimate is summed up in the sentence :—

"His passionate love of political Liberty, illustrated in his lines on 'The Isles of Greece' and in the opening of 'The Giaour'; his lofty ethical vein, exemplified in the grand stanzas on the Battle of Waterloo and the address to the Ocean in 'Childe Harold'; the often beautiful flow of his lyric verse, as in 'The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,' or 'She walks in beauty like the night';—in all these directions his genius has produced work of imperishable excellence."

Many of Byron's sincerest admirers would demur to the critical wisdom of including the "address to the Ocean" as "work of imperishable excellence," worthy to be mentioned with the opening passages of 'The Giaour.'

The picture of Shelley will please neither the apologists nor the assailants. The author states the prominent facts dispassionately, and does not plead in mitigation of the vagaries of a man who could even recognize himself in the "Seythrop" of 'Nightmare Abbey.' In spite of that recognition, Matthew Arnold was, we believe, right in his opinion that the signal and disastrous defect of Shelley was his utter lack of humour.

It is not want of humour so much as want of taste that distresses Mr. Courthope in several of the poets he now criticizes. Particularly does he note this deficiency in Keats, as when that poet makes Circe address Glaucus as "sea-flirt," and Venus talk of a "honeymoon," or regards "nectarous camel-draughts" as a happy description of a lover's ardent kisses on his mistress's lips. The wonderful lines describing the transformation of the snake into the woman Lamia Mr. Courthope regards as "too loathly for quotation." But by this time Keats had got past his early failures in taste and language into the magic of his real style.

Whatever effect contact with women had on the sensuous nature of Shelley, their tea-table society had, it is contended, a pernicious effect on Keats, and Mr. Courthope unkindly contrasts the vulgarizing influence of the "female portion" of the Hampstead literary coterie with that of the ladies who fixed the standard of manners in the Elizabethan age.

Another poet as to whose taste the author expresses strong views is Crabbe, of whom he says that even in his "most powerful passages of dramatic narrative the reader can hardly avoid stumbling over some incredible vulgarism of phrase or meanness of metrical idiom." What would the author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' who hated vulgarity as much as she could hate anything, have said to such a criticism on the man concerning whom she used laughingly to declare that, if she ever married, she could fancy being Mrs.

Crabbe? Jeffrey had included occasional vulgarity among the "little blemishes" of Crabbe. It may be noted, by the way, that while Mr. Courthope makes frequent reference to Jeffrey's opinions on Byron, Scott, and some other poets, and describes his reviews, not inaptly, as reflecting "the intuitions of a somewhat narrow common sense," he ignores his contemptuous attitude towards the Lake poets.

The treatment of Burns is less full than most of his countrymen will deem adequate. While Byron has forty-five pages, Burns has barely sixteen, and in these Mr. Courthope mainly relies on Henley for information and suggestions, justifying this exclusiveness with the assurance that though he regrets the "affectation of bravado" with which Henley wrote the life of Burns, he sincerely admires the general soundness of Henley's critical judgment, and "the thoroughness with which he and his co-editor have tracked the sources of Burns's inspiration." While heartily agreeing with this admiration, we cannot but express a mild regret that Mr. Courthope, so far as anything in his present work tells us, is ignorant of the existence of M. Angellier's fascinating study of Burns. There may be errors in that book, but no one who wishes to understand Burns can afford to neglect it.

The strangest feature of this 'History of English Poetry' is the penultimate chapter, which is nominally and chiefly concerned with the Waverley novels, but includes a sketch of the rise of prose romance. Richardson, Fielding, Walpole, Ann Radcliffe, and Beckford find places, probably for the first time in such a work. The author's only explanation of the appearance of this chapter on prose works in a history of poetry is contained in his remark that "if Aristotle was right in classifying as poetry the Mimes of Sophron and Xenarchus, though written in prose, a History of English poetry can hardly exclude a consideration of the growth of Romantic Fiction." Whether or not Aristotle was right on this point, it would astonish Walpole and Beckford to find 'The Castle of Otranto' and 'Vathek' included in a 'History of Poetry.' The chapters in the earlier volumes on 'The Reconstruction of the Social Standard of Taste,' and on the development of literature in general at home and abroad, were wholly in keeping with Mr. Courthope's plan; but this last evidence of the extreme width of his definition of "poetry" is a surprise. Many lovers of old fiction who have hitherto admitted their want of poetic feeling will now give M. Jourdain's cry of delight in an amended form, on discovering that they have revelled in poetry for years without knowing it.

The quality of dryness, which characterizes the style of this book, is frequently regarded as one of the essential merits of the modern school of history, as it is, hygienically, of sherry and champagne. When, therefore, we assure the intending

reader that he will find no bursts of enthusiasm (such as Thackeray's appreciation of the concluding lines of 'The Dunciad'), we do not at all disparage Mr. Courthope's 'History.' It is in its way a standard authority, and for purposes of reference it gains much from its business-like and unemotional character. The work needed doing, and has been done admirably in its way.

Ancient Ceylon: an Account of the Aborigines and of Part of the Early Civilisation. By H. Parker. (Luzac & Co.)

It is curious that in a recent review (*Athen.*, Jan. 15) of Sir Sven Hedin's attractive and interesting 'Trans-Himalaya,' attention was invited to the connexion of the name Indus with the word *sinh* or *singh*, which means a lion. For, passing from the extreme north-western boundary of India to the great island which, as Sir Henry Yule well expressed it, hangs from its southern point like a dependent jewel, we again find the name Ceylon to be derived from the same source. Though many other plausible derivations have been set forth, there is little doubt that our form of the name comes originally from *sikh* or *sinh*, a lion, *sinhala* or *sihala* meaning "the lion's abode," the Pali Sihalan affording the nearest approach, in its shortened form Silan, to the present name. It is, indeed, asserted in the 'Dipavansa' that "the island of Lanka was called Sihala after the lion"; so we seem to have the name of the king of beasts at each end of our Indian Empire. Marco Polo has recorded (Yule's third edition, ii. 312-13) that "Seilan"

"is in good sooth the best island of its size in the world. You must know that it has a compass of 2,400 miles, but in old times it was greater still, for it then had a circuit of about 3,600, as you find in the charts of the mariners of those seas. But the north wind there blows with such strength that it has caused the sea to submerge a large part of the Island; and that is the reason why it is not so big now as it used to be."

Mr. Parker in his Preface tells us that it is a country about four-fifths the size of Ireland.

Our acquaintance with Ceylon has greatly advanced during the last thirty years, and is due mainly to the encouragement, by the local Government, of research by the officers of the different departments. Thus Mr. Parker, having been thirty-one years in the Irrigation Department, had the unrivalled facilities that service gives for acquiring exact knowledge of the country and its people, together with opportunities for exploring the ancient works and cities. These he has used with good judgment, setting forth the results in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. He says that his book

"describes some phases of the early civilisation, beginning with the history, life, and

religion of the aborigines, and ending, as regards local matters, with the village games. Although the subjects included in it are dealt with in a disconnected manner, it will be seen that they advance from the primitive stages to more recent times.

"The character of such a work must naturally render it more useful to students of the subjects treated of than attractive to the general public. For this reason it has been my endeavour as far as possible to furnish accurate and detailed information rather than generalities among which the student might search in vain for the particulars he requires."

This is a correct description of the work, which with Index, Preface, &c., contains over 700 pages, and is divided into three main parts—the Aborigines; Structural Works; and Arts, Implements, and Games. The aborigines are subdivided into first inhabitants, ancient Vaeddās, and modern Vaeddās. Of the first inhabitants, the Rākshasas or demons seem to have been very numerous and powerful, inflicting much trouble on the dwellers in the land; their misdeeds and punishment are recorded at length in the 'Rāmāyana.'

Then follow the Sinhalese annals in the Pali language, the 'Dipavansa' and the 'Mahāvansa.' The former from its name would seem to be records of the dynasty of the island, and is believed to consist of extracts from histories and chronicles before 304 A.D.; the latter, or record of the Great Dynasty, began to be written about this time, and was continued, we are told, to the end of the eighteenth century. From these works stories of the visits of the Buddhas and the discomfiture of the demons and Nāgas (who were comparatively civilized, but still very nondescript beings) are gathered; but Mr. Parker leaves them out of consideration, and assumes that the early occupiers of Ceylon were human beings, who came probably from Southern India, and were in fact Nairs, the ruling caste in Malabar. That, no doubt, was the case, and these comparatively civilized immigrants, meeting the wild aborigines in their dense forests, described them as demons. These people are now by general consent "represented by the Vaeddās, the hunting and fishing tribe who at one time occupied all the central forests as well as the southern coasts." About them much information is collected, reference being made to the researches of Dr. Sarasin and Dr. C. G. Seligmann. Of their hunting Mr. Parker says:—

"It is especially as hunters in thick forest that the Forest and Village Vaeddās and Wanniyas are distinguished, and in this respect they are exceedingly skilful, if not altogether unrivalled. Lazy and inexperienced as they seem when idling about their houses, the rapidity with which they can pass like shadows through thick jungle, without making the least sound, is astonishing. They have assured me that when the leaves lying on the ground are not too dry they can steal up to any animal in the forests without rousing it, and kill it while asleep, or at least give it a mortal wound, with the sole exception of the Peafowl, which is too wakeful to be caught in this manner. Living in woods frequented by Elephants,

Bears, Buffaloes, and Leopards, they state that they have no fear of any beast that the forest contains; and judging by my own experiences when in the forest with some of them, I should suppose that in any ordinary circumstances they could escape from any of the three first-mentioned animals with ease; the Leopard does not attack them."

Many interesting particulars about these strange people, their adventures with bees of various sorts, large and small, and their modes of taking fish, are mentioned; and it is recorded that among them alcohol and crime are virtually non-existent. They keep no account of time, have no words for days of the week, and recognize neither minutes nor hours, nor even weeks, months, or years. They worship one beneficent deity, and believe in the existence of twelve demons who afflict them; their religious ceremonies are simple, mainly prayer for protection and success in hunting.

Part II., 'Structural Works,' Mr. Parker, being an engineer, makes specially important, dividing it into five chapters: 'The Archaeological Value of Bricks' (that is, inferences from their shape and size of the approximate date of a building); 'Ancient Rock Cup-marks'; 'The Lost Cities of Ceylon'; 'The Earliest Dag-habas' (these two chapters are of great interest); and 'The Earliest Irrigation Works,' on which the author writes as an expert. We cannot enter into detail regarding the many and important works of which record is to be found in the last chapter. Generally they were on a scale so considerable as to involve much skill and judgment in design; whilst their execution, attested by their endurance in some instances from a period long before the Christian era, is such as to astonish the modern builder, with all his appliances.

Part III., 'Arts, Implements, and Games,' is subdivided into chapters on Inscriptions, Coins, Weapons and Tools, Games, and a few pages on the origin and signification of the Cross and the Swastika. Of the weapons, the kris, *kriciya* (c pronounced as ch), will remind soldiers who have served in India of their *kirich* or sword; whilst many of the games are similar to those played throughout the East. Of the Swastika Mr. Parker states that the earliest known example to which a definite age can be assigned occurs on pottery on the lowest remains of Troy, and is probably older than 2500 B.C. It is a protective symbol, as is the simple upright cross, which may owe part of its auspicious character to its representing the two sticks used to procure fire. But, as the author points out, it may mean more, for "in Accadian and Assyrian 'to cross' is actually one of the meanings of the upright cross in the square." What he has to say on the subject will repay perusal.

The volume, which is rather too heavy to hold with comfort, is well printed, and sufficiently illustrated by the author's own drawings.

The Temple Dictionary of the Bible.
Written and edited by the Rev. W. Ewing and the Rev. J. E. H. Thomson.
Illustrated. (Dent & Sons.)

THE editors and publishers of 'The Temple Bible Dictionary' have spared no pains to issue this work in as acceptable a form as possible. The paper chosen is fine and durable; the type is clear and fairly large; the illustrations—five hundred in number, including Michelangelo's 'Moses' as a frontispiece—are both pleasing and helpful; and the eight maps at the end of the volume add not a little to the usefulness of the publication.

Conspicuous, too, is the effort to provide as full a measure of information as could conveniently be collected within the covers of a one-volume dictionary, which—to meet the requirements of the case—has been extended to over one thousand and fifty pages. Even more has, in fact, been given than one usually expects to find in a dictionary. For besides the two alphabetical series of subjects belonging respectively to the Canon and the Apocrypha, a number of preliminary essays have been included, written mainly with the object of affording information on a wider scope of topics than could be dealt with in the text itself. On these essays we shall offer a few remarks presently. Our first duty must be to pay due attention to the Dictionary itself.

The best way, perhaps, of describing the general character of the work is to say that it is in the main conservative in matters affecting the New Testament, and reactionary on Old Testament subjects. Both attitudes alike make for as strict an adherence as possible to traditional views; but, whereas in New Testament studies there is at the present time at least as much readiness to follow tradition as the opinions of modernists, a decided departure from the main lines of the now rather general literary criticism of the Old Testament can only be styled reactionary. So far as, with a conscientiously followed plan of this nature, it was possible to do so, scholarship has been canvassed to the utmost extent; for the list of contributors includes such names as Profs. G. H. Dalman, D. S. Margoliouth, James Orr, James Robertson, and A. H. Sayce, besides several who will, so far as our detailed remarks may require it, be mentioned presently. It must also be mentioned that in many cases the opinions of various critics have been stated clearly, though naturally with the object of dismissing them as untenable immediately after. The publication must therefore be pronounced interesting as exhibiting a certain tendency of thought with which the critics may compare their own.

Beginning with the Pentateuch, Prof. James Robertson, who does not favour the modern point of view but writes in a spirit of fairness, declares that "when all is said and done, it would

appear... that the end is not yet," the "objectionable or vulnerable points of the critical view" suggesting themselves, in his opinion, "to any thinking reader." Regarding the modern critical theory on the Book of Deuteronomy in particular, the same scholar says that

"when all is said in favour of the late writer, an uneasy feeling remains that he is either too clever a romancer for the time, or that he is setting down what he knows will mislead his readers; and either supposition is hard to reconcile with the earnest, spiritual tone which pervades the book."

Here is a sentiment which, all will acknowledge, demands consideration, though the critics have, from their own point of view, dealt with it over and over again.

The thoroughly reactionary article on 'Isaiah' is by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth. The difference between the traditional and the modern critical view is made to depend on the attitude adopted towards "miraculous powers" as among the prophetic gifts; and the arguments by which, according to "current hypotheses," different parts of the book are "located," are in general held to be such that little value would be assigned to them "in other fields of historical inquiry."

In the paper on 'Jonah' which, being unsigned, is—like many other articles—presumably by the editors themselves, the results reached are that "there is nothing in the linguistic evidence pointing to any later date than that of the son of Amittai," and that "the accurate historical setting... points to the same conclusion." An equally uncompromising view is pronounced on the subject of 'Daniel' in an article likewise unsigned. After this critics will find it refreshing to turn to the article 'Psalms,' by Prof. James Robertson, which breathes a spirit of much greater tolerance towards modern investigations.

Unfair is the categorical statement on p. 220, in the article 'Genesis' (unsigned), that the names of Amraphel, Arioch, Chedorlaomer, and Tidal, occurring in Genesis xiv., "have appeared in the monuments, and are found to be contemporaries, and approximately of the date of Abraham." The negative opinion of a number of competent Assyriologists ought certainly to have been mentioned. As a counterweight, one should state that special pains have been taken to present the reader with attractive contributions on 'Babylonia and Assyria' and 'Egypt,' the former being unsigned, and the latter from the pen of Prof. Sayce.

Not much need be said in this review on the treatment of New Testament subjects, the conservative attitude generally adopted being—as already mentioned—in accord with a large body of modern scholarly opinion. Much attention has in many cases been paid to the historical development of critical study. Principal James Iveragh, for instance, begins his article on the Gospel according

to St. John with a statement on the history of "attack and defence" relating to it, from Evanson's 'The Dissonance of the Four Generally received Evangelists' down to Dr. Schmiedel, whose views he sturdily attacks. Equally instructive contributions, among many others, are those on the Book of Revelation, by Prof. C. A. Scott, who is not certain whether the John who wrote the Apocalypse was the Apostle of that name; the Epistle to the Hebrews, by Dr. W. F. Boyd, who is rather in favour of Apollos or Barnabas as the author; and the Epistle to the Romans, by Principal Iveragh.

An interesting theory is propounded in an unsigned paper headed 'Waiters for the Redemption.' The aged Simeon and Anna, mentioned in connexion with Christ's infancy, and also Joseph of Arimathea, who are stated to have been "waiting" for the coming of the Redeemer, are here identified with the sect of the Essenes, that name being regarded as "of the nature of a nickname, as 'Quakers' for the Society of Friends." That topics of a wider scope have been included in the scheme is shown by the presence of articles on 'Eschatology' and 'Greek Language of the New Testament.' A thoughtful article on 'Jesus Christ' has been contributed by Prof. James Stalker.

The part dealing with the Apocrypha of the Old Testament, which is preceded by an unsigned paper, occupies pp. 937-1012. In the article 'Ecclesiasticus' Prof. Margoliouth reiterates his theory on the original metrical form of Ben-Sira's work, and he also reasserts with the old emphasis his view on the Cairene Hebrew fragments of it, the "re-translator" being supposed to have used, besides the Syriac version, "another derived from the Greek, apparently in Persian." Among the other longer papers are those on the Books of Esdras by the Rev. N. R. Mitchell, the family of the Maccabees by Miss J. M. M. Cunningham, and the Books of the Maccabees by Dr. W. Fairweather.

The series of eight preliminary essays opens with a contribution on the 'Study of the Bible' by the Bishop of Ripon, which will be read with greater pleasure by the adherents of modern critical methods than by the opposing party. An account of 'The English Bible' follows, from the "Paraphrase of Cædmon" down to the Revised Version, by the Rev. L. Maclean Watt. Next come unsigned papers on the 'Apocrypha of the New Testament' (very brief), 'Apocalyptic Literature' (pp. xxix-xxxvii), 'The Targums,' and 'Versions of the Scriptures' (as if the Targums were not also versions). The contributions on 'Philo-Judæus' and 'Josephus, Flavius,' by Prof. R. M. Wenley, are calculated to provide the reader with useful information, though he has at times stumbled on rather out-of-the-way forms of speech. The result arrived at in the last essay, entitled 'The Language of Palestine during the Time of our Lord,' is, contrary to the

opinion of many critics, that "the balance of probability is decidedly in favour of Greek being the general medium of conversation between the people of the Holy Land while our Lord was in the world." The upholders of the opposite view may, however, not find it difficult to discover vulnerable points in the arguments used.

NEW NOVELS.

Under the Thatch. By Allen Raine. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THERE is a quiet old-fashioned charm about Allen Raine's Welsh stories which, combined with her intimate love and knowledge of the people and appreciation of the country, has made them very popular. The scene of her last is laid in an inland wooded valley, and the action takes place mainly in and about a desolate country house and an old thatched mill. The chief incident of the plot might well have been extremely sensational, but the author's methods were opposed to any element of violence; and when it is discovered that the heroine had given her dying mother, whom she adored, an innocuous draught instead of, as she intended, an overdose of a sedative to shorten her sufferings, there is admittedly no further obstacle in the path of the girl's happiness. The types of Welsh peasantry are all characteristic, and Barbara's enemy is a weird figure whose lamentable secret is well kept.

Franklin Kane. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (Arnold.)

THERE are evidences of the influence of Mr. Henry James in this story, which is an elaborate study of several temperaments and the effects of their action and reaction upon one another. Two are American, two are English, and their emotional intercourse is described with remarkable insight and ability, although, by reason of the somewhat unattractive characters of the two heroines, the narrative does not arouse the degree of interest which its extreme cleverness deserves. The self-centred, idle English girl is too unsympathetic for our liking; the little less egoistic and vacillating lady from Boston is too vapid to have her affections taken very seriously; but both are admirable in characterization. So also is the gay young Englishman, a well-drawn study of a *flâneur*, and a complete foil to the nominal hero of the book, a plain, almost insignificant figure, who by sheer force of an almost miraculous wisdom and benignity dominates the issues. He is an American millionaire with no social distinction or personal charm, yet his supreme unselfishness and simplicity make him the *deus ex machina* of the book.

The Danger Mark. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated by A. B. Wenzell. (Appleton & Co.)

THE secret of Mr. Chambers's popularity in America is not difficult to discover. He has a vivid way of telling a story; he deals with fashionable society; and he is for ever touching on delicate sexual problems. His latest novel is characteristic. It is concerned with people who apparently never have anything to do but flirt, make love, talk, idle, and amuse themselves. It is a society ripe for scandal, and an obvious hotbed of intrigue. Mr. Chambers seems to recognize this, as he makes one of his characters break out in distaste and denunciation of the life here depicted. He paints it very well, with all the vigour and delicate shading that mark his talent. But we should like to see him devote his powers to something else than this eternal study of frothy women and idle men. Here we have a little circle wherein men and women know each other by their Christian names, and make flagrant love indiscriminately. There is an under plot, of which Mr. Chambers perhaps at one time designed to make more use. He has used it before in the case of 'The Fighting Chance,' but there it affected a man. In this book it is a woman who inherits the taint.

The Grass Widow. By Dorothea Gerard. (John Long.)

IN 'The Grass Widow' the author exhibits her customary skill in the contriving of a plot at once simple and fruitful—one that does not weary the reader with unduly elaborate complications, but is full of exciting developments. The title-heading of the first chapter, namely, 'The Appointment,' gives more than a hint of the story's quality. The appointment is between a man and a woman: Aubrey has promised to meet a mysterious, "almost classical-featured man" with the name of Demtr Dobrowicz. In the second chapter we have a secret marriage at a registry office, followed by the instant departure of the bridegroom—none other than Dobrowicz—for the Continent. The interest thus awakened for the fortunes of the "Grass Widow" is maintained by Madame Longard de Longgarde unflinchingly to the end.

The End of the Rainbow. By Stella M. Düring. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE eternal search for the golden key of happiness, hidden at the end of the rainbow which is always in the next field, is the theme, worked out with much elaboration, of the story of Lilith Somers. So much beauty and innocence, pursued at seventeen by such perpetual danger and inconvenience, make a strain upon the credulity of the reader; but the sufferings of this girl of the lower middle classes, educated above her station, and then expected to live in contentment without

occupation, regarded with suspicion by her chapel-going relatives, and her different methods of trying to distract herself, are described with real discernment. Her mother's verdict, the result of a childish indiscretion—"Lilith! Well, she's always been a bit light-minded"—pursues her to the end, casting a momentary doubt into the mind of her lover, even when their happiness is assured. The characterization is good and painstaking, but the story would have been more effective if it had been less drawn-out.

The Question. By Parry Truscott. (Werner Laurie.)

MRS. PARRY TRUSCOTT fails here to rival the best of her earlier performances, 'The Question' being little better than an average novel. Its theme unites irony with sentimentality. A young lady, whose lover is a brilliant amateur pianist, refuses to marry him until he has made a name for himself; but, when he has withdrawn from her with the object of winning his spurs, she commits an indiscretion which indirectly causes his first important recital to be a fiasco. The pianist is a vivacious and humorous character, and the same may be said of a literary lady whose passion for taking notes impedes her progress in authorship.

The Stone Ezel. By C. L. Antrobus. (Chatto & Windus.)

A DRUIDICAL stone on a moor in the neighbourhood of a great town in Lancashire forms the centre of this story. It is superstitiously venerated by the peasantry, but in extending its influence to the pick of the manufacturing town—who, by the way, all talk like bookworms—Mrs. Antrobus overtaxes our credulity. Her rustic characters are good; but we see too little of them—too much of ill-defined and vaguely cultured persons. Her descriptions of scenery are full of charm, but show a tendency to refrain, the usual pitfall of ecstatic writers. As a whole the book disappoints us on account of its artificial plot, which does not allow the author's gifts free play.

Such and Such Things. By Mark Allerton. (Methuen & Co.)

IN this story of a self-confident young Scotsman we have the familiar doctrines of Smiles done into fiction. Mr. Allerton indicates—for nothing could be more foreign to the spirit of his brightly written book than the deliberate pointing of a moral—how mischievous they may be. David Logan, the frugally bred son of a Glasgow draper, enters the counting-house of a large London firm with the determination to reign as a partner where at first he serves as a clerk, and he succeeds in achieving his ambition without unreasonable delay. He avoids, in his

strenuous efforts at self-help, all the refining and softening influences of life, and becomes a hard, selfish, disloyal man of business, redeemed only by a lingering filial regard for the undemonstrative parents who watch his progress from afar. It is a strong, careful piece of character-drawing, with an agreeable touch of irony.

Le Trust. By Paul Adam. (Paris, Arthème Fayard.)

THIS novel attracts attention by the extraordinary complication of its plot, and the misdirected, but "encyclopaedic" knowledge displayed in details. They concern great financial operations in such different portions of the globe as Cuba, Egypt, India, the United States, and Mexico, while workmen of almost all races are introduced. No reader, we should imagine, will have the patience to read line by line a story involving so vast a horde of actors, whose nationality and individual character are distinguished with scrupulous care, but with little prospect of being equally kept apart in the reader's mind. Several of Zola's books, as most readers are aware, present a similar difficulty, but in no case is it so insuperable as in this curious volume which we have thought it right to notice on account of the singular industry with which an impossible task has been undertaken. Even if the book repels readers, we advise them to take as specimens of a class of work which had been thought extinct the descriptions given of those who stand for Harriman and Mr. Carnegie. The Morgan picture collection is also explained in a passage which seems to hit off the way of talking affected by multi-millionaires at the head of great financial combinations. Their curious occasional philanthropy is also well handled, for example, in a passage where one of them descants upon "the excellence of anarchism as a means of social happiness."

Les Dames du Palais. By Colette Yver. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

IN reviewing the last book of Madame Marcelle Tinayre we contrasted that lady's own career with the picture of the husband and wife, both engaged in professional careers, drawn in the novel now before us, of which the last part had just appeared in the *Revue de Paris*. The Palace of the title means, of course, the Courts of Law. It is the old Palace of the French kings, to which tourists flock to see the Sainte Chapelle. The hero and heroine are both successful barristers, and professional jealousy is studied by the author with results less open to criticism than were those attained in her previous book about the medical profession—'Princesses de Science.' Decision on the problem is avoided, as the principal personages concerned are relieved from the consequences of their conflict by the wife finally surrendering, happily and willingly, her whole career.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

A Brief History of German Literature. By G. Madison Priest. (Fisher Unwin.)—Gotthold Klee's 'Grundzüge der deutschen Literaturgeschichte,' from which the present volume is partly translated and partly adapted, has run through eleven editions in Germany during the past few years, and must therefore be regarded as a success of its kind. As a manual, in the narrower sense of the word, it has the merit of being concise, accurate, and clearly arranged; but beyond this it can make no special claims to distinction. It shows little freshness or individuality; the commonplaces of criticism and characterization are once again repeated in it, and the inspiring touch is little in evidence. However, there is room in England for a trustworthy history of German literature which deals summarily with the whole subject, and conveniently classes authors and their works. Mr. Priest has performed his task efficiently, and has introduced a number of alterations and modifications to suit the needs of the English reader; the German standpoint, however, is still rather insistently maintained. The book attempts to cover the whole extent of German literature, the final chapter—by no means one of the worst—dealing with the writers from 1888 down to the present day. A literary map of Germany, a chronological table, and a full Index add to the usefulness of the volume.

An Anthology of German Literature. By Calvin Thomas. (Heath & Co.)—Sound judgment and competent scholarship have gone to the making of this anthology, which should prove of good service to students of German. Its only serious rival among existing works of the kind, intended primarily for use in England and America, is Max Müller's 'German Classics from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Century,' and in several respects the present volume is better adapted to the needs of the average reader than that bulkier and more costly production. While it may be regarded as to some extent a companion to Prof. Thomas's 'History of German Literature,' published last year (see *Athenæum*, July 31, p. 120), it has none the less an independent value, and may be used equally well to illustrate any such history or merely enjoyed from the literary point of view.

The scope of the book extends from the Old High German period down to the classics of the eighteenth century, only a few extracts from the early work of Goethe and Schiller being admitted, to indicate its relation to the literary renaissance. In the case of the O.H.G. and M.H.G. authors the selections are all given in modern German translations; this is perhaps the most practicable method of presenting them, but we cannot help regretting that, owing to the economizing of space, it was found impossible to print the original texts as well. After all, the modernized versions never give the distinctive flavour of the originals, even when they are as admirable as, for example, Wilhelm Hertz's renderings of Wolfram and Gottfried. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that the translations from which Prof. Thomas quotes maintain a high standard of excellence, and his own renderings of various passages are commendably workmanlike. We are inclined, however, to question the suitability of the line-for-line prose versions which are employed in some cases; the form of the originals ought, we think, to be preserved as nearly as possible in poetical extracts, which

are professedly meant to appeal, in the first instance, to the lover of literature pure and simple. Thus, for example, the selections from the 'Alexanderlied' lose much of their charm from the absence of rhyme. Elsewhere Prof. Thomas proves his competence as a German versifier, and the only fault we have to find with his renderings is that he occasionally admits a line which is not metrically correct; in Konrad von Würzburg's 'Maere von der Minne,' for instance, lines like "Von süsser Minne kund" and "Mit diesem werten Mann" are not in accordance with the M.H.G. scheme.

However, these are matters of little consequence, and in any case such objections apply only to a small portion of the volume. The work as a whole has been carried out successfully, and we commend it warmly both to teachers and students.

Jacula Prudentum: Verse and Prose from the German. Edited by J. E. B. Mayor. (Cambridge University Press.)—The description of this pleasant little booklet as a "First German Reader" is perhaps a trifle misleading, for we question if the ordinary beginner would find the extracts which it offers altogether suitable for a study of the language. However, that is a small point, and even those who have no German at all will be able to enjoy the English versions of an attractive and individual selection of adages and moral reflections in verse and prose. The verses nearly all belong to proverbial philosophy, more than half of them being taken from Rückert's 'Weisheit des Brahmanen'; while the prose passages, which conform more to what one generally understands as "Thoughts," have for the most part been culled from Richard Rothe's 'Stille Stunden'—a book which English readers may be tempted to secure for themselves after this taste of its quality.

Of the verse-translations it may be said that they are deficient in the poetical quality; happy renderings of phrase are frequent, but an awkwardness of rhythm and a lack of the ease and elegance which it is peculiarly desirable to retain in this class of composition sometimes mar the total effect. The versions of the prose passages, on the other hand, are thoroughly satisfying: the difficulties of rendering—often very great—are scrupulously faced and admirably overcome by virtue of a scholarly sense of the value of words and a nice taste in securing the right equivalent. We note, by the way, an odd and possibly inadvertent use of the infinitive, after the German model, in the translation of one of Rückert's couplets:—

Gelehrsamkeit steckt an. In unseres Khadi Haus
Lebt, ohne rechtsgelehrt zu werden, keine Maus,
which reads:—

Learning is catching. Thus in neighbour Kadi's house
Lives, without mastery in law to win, no mouse.

A word of praise is due to the printing of the volume.

Goethes Gespräche: Gesamtausgabe. Neu herausgegeben von Flodoard, Freiherr von Biedermann. Bd. I.-II. (Leipzig, F. W. von Biedermann.)—Woldemar von Biedermann's 'Goethes Gespräche' has, ever since its appearance some score of years ago—the nine volumes of the work were published in 1889-91, the supplementary tenth volume in 1896—been universally recognized by scholars as one of the indispensable aids to the serious study of Goethe, and the issue of a new and augmented edition by his son is assured of a cordial welcome. Broadly, the scheme of the work is to present the whole mass not only of Goethe's own recorded conversations, but also of the views held

regarding him and his affairs by all those who came into contact with him, and who have left any chronicle of their impressions, and it is hardly too much to say that the scheme is carried out with entire success. There are, we suppose, few characters in history about whom it would be possible to compile so huge, various, and interesting a book upon these lines, but it may be confessed that a good many of the pages quoted in Biedermann's volumes appeal only to the specialist.

The term "Gespräche" admits, it is evident, of a wide interpretation; indeed, the present editor suggests that 'Goethes Leben in Zeugnissen aus seinem Umgang' would be a fitter title, for not only actual conversations and dicta such as appear in the well-known works of Eckermann, Chancellor von Müller, and Riemer find a place, but also stray remarks concerning Goethe, anecdotes, pieces of gossip, and all the thousand utterances which find their way into letters, diaries, and the like, are here brought together. This enormous material, however, has been skillfully manipulated by the Editor, and shaped into a more or less harmonious whole, with the result that the complete work does in a sense form, if not an actual biography of Goethe, at least a most illuminating commentary on such a biography. One of the vital questions in any man's life is undoubtedly how he affects his fellow-men, and there is hardly any one about whom we can answer that question more minutely than about Goethe. The judgments passed upon him by his contemporaries, great and small, will all be found here, and they make fascinating and suggestive reading. "Insgemein hat man nur eine Seele, aber Goethe hat hundert," said Lavater, and the remark finds some justification in these pages.

Here the reader can escape from the limitations of British reviewers which moved Carlyle's scorn in earlier days. Their portraits of Goethe were, he grumbled,

"but copies, with some retouchings and ornamental appendages, of our grand English original picture of the German generally.....and resembling Goethe, as some unusually expressive Sign of the Saracen's Head may resemble the present Sultan of Constantinople."

The first volume of the present edition extends from Goethe's childhood to 1808, the second from 1808 to 1823; we understand that the work will be complete in five volumes. We have only to add that the editor has so far accomplished his task carefully and tactfully, and that the book is one which every academic library should possess.

Erstes Lesebuch. By Arnold Werner-Spanhoofd. (Heath & Co.)—We are entirely in agreement with Mr. Spanhoofd in his contention that "if reading be taught systematically, like grammar, for example, there can be no reason why pupils may not begin to read at the very outset." The present volume is meant to provide such a primer, and it seems to us to fulfil its intention satisfactorily. The plan of the book is sensible; the material is "carefully graded according to grammatical difficulty"; its choice and arrangement are good; and what with proverbs, riddles, anecdotes, and passages illustrative of German history and social life, it covers a wide range of ground, so that the pupil who has conscientiously gone through it should be able to face any of the simpler German texts with comparative comfort. Grammatical notes, a complete vocabulary, and an appendix of grammatical forms, are supplied.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Diplomatic Memoirs, by John W. Foster, 2 vols. (Constable), contains pages of various degrees of merit: some trivial, and some of high interest. General Foster is an American lawyer and politician who, since his distinguished military service during the Civil War, has held a succession of responsible posts in all parts of the world. In his early career, as representative of his country in Mexico, he made the close acquaintance of Porfirio Diaz, and supports, in some noteworthy passages, the separation of Church and State, with all the supplementary laws, as consistent with the continued faithfulness of the people to their old Church—"as strongly intrenched as ever," though "the clergy have ceased to seek to control the affairs of the nation."

Of the Chinese the first experience of Mr. Foster was when he helped to arrange the retrocession by Russia of the vast province of Kuldja, which had been virtually annexed. It is often forgotten that the statement of an Emperor of Russia, that his people could not retire from conquered provinces, laid down a principle not first broken through in the case of Southern Manchuria after the war with Japan. In the latter country Mr. Foster had experience of helping to make peace, and in the account of his mission he incidentally illustrates a curious view of the combination of disgrace (or at least deprivation) with honour, without drawing a parallel of still higher historical importance. A father of good family having forfeited his position in the great rebellion, the son was made head of the family, and remained so after the father's pardon and up to the time when the latter was raised to a higher rank, also hereditary, but, as the Japanese put it in speaking English, "in another family." Something like this has, we believe, occurred in the case of the ex-Tycoon. The new princely and ducal titles of the ex-Tycoon and of his son, both still living in great honour, are such as to make them "of a different family." In the instance quoted by General Foster the son wished to be again made the son of his father, in his father's family, so that he might inherit his father's new title. But in order to bring that about he was forced to adopt a son himself, to transfer to that son the headship of the older but untitled family. Some descriptions of the negotiations carried on in General Foster's presence by the Marquis Ito and the Viceroy Li-Hung Chang contain admirable specimens of Oriental courtesy.

Of Spain also Mr. Foster had much experience, and he uses, in explanation of the position of the *Grandees* by whose hereditary seats a third of the Senate was filled, words in which our present controversies are glanced at. To put it shortly, the author points out that, in spite of their amazing connexion with Spanish history, the nobility have but slight influence, and the Senate in which they sit "usually follows the action of the House of Deputies."

The references to the Hague Conference and other European subjects are less enthralling than are those to China and Japan; but we note an anecdote of Lowell, who, when he had asked Mrs. Foster if there was any one she wanted to meet, and she replied "Tennyson," begged her to "take my advice.... Your ideal might be dispelled...."

Remember him as you have him in your imagination."

Misprints are not numerous, and we note but one serious indiscretion: an allusion to Canada likely to be resented in the Dominion.

ANOTHER volume on life *In the Foreign Legion* (Duckworth) is less pleasant than was its immediate English predecessor, but is worth examination, chiefly perhaps on account of the things it suggests rather than those it gives. The writer, who states that his real name is that which appears on the title-page—Erwin Rosen—and that he served under it—an unusual combination in the Legion—attacks his French regiment at the beginning and end of the volume in violent terms; but these censures are not borne out by the principal part of the contents. He tells us that he was a German by birth and education; that he was shipped in disgrace to Texas, becoming a journalist in the Mississippi Valley and an American war correspondent in Cuba and South America; but that he fled from his wife and enlisted at Belfort in the French service. Incidentally he states that he had already served in the German army; but it is not easy to fit in to his narrative the period of supposed service, and he expresses surprise at regimental customs, and especially at punishments, which prevail in the Prussian as well as in the ordinary French army.

In a chapter headed 'J'accuse,' the Legion is called "a disgrace to civilized humanity" and "a sin against the first principles of humanity," as—the author asserts—it "has been for eighty years." It is difficult to account for the undoubted popularity of the French Foreign Legion with many of those who have served in it, and its selection by foreign recruits as against the Dutch Indian army, and, in some instances, even as against the highly-paid army of the United States, if this "sensational" view be the true one. One of the most excellent of British military writers, a man who commanded the respect of all who knew him, was a lieutenant-colonel of one of the battalions of the Legion for many years, and, on his visits to his home in England, gave of it an account which undoubtedly negatives the statement just now quoted as to the long-standing degradation of the force. The author tells several anecdotes of French officers in their relations with him, so obviously to their credit as to show a personal kindness and attention wholly at variance with other portions of his account of his African life. The lieutenant-colonel before whom he was brought on recruitment is described, on p. 14, as begging him to remain covered while he talked to his recruit in private in

"pure German.... 'I have served in the Foreign Legion as a common soldier. I consider it an honour to have served in this glorious corps. It all depends on yourself: men of talent and intelligence have better chances of promotion in the Legion than in any other regiment in the world.'"

The Liberal Year-Book, issued by the Liberal Publication Department, with a party Preface by Mr. Charles Geake, is, nevertheless, a volume useful to those on either side of politics, and if Conservatives can bring themselves to skip a few passages which they may find offensive, they will discover the value of a book of reference which, from that point of view, may be much commended. It gives a good deal of information helpful to politicians and not to be found elsewhere. The "Poll-Book" with which it concludes is not, of course, peculiar to itself, but is always useful.

VICKERS'S *Newspaper Gazetteer* for the present year shows, as it always does, careful revision. We observe that the recent change in the price and date of the publication of *The Guardian* is included. Formerly published on Wednesday at threepence, that paper is now issued on Friday at a penny. On the 21st of January, 1896, it celebrated its Jubilee, and in *Notes and Queries* for the 1st of February of that year an account was given of its origin and history.

The *Gazetteer* contains a specially classified list. In looking over it one is puzzled to know whether any class remains unrepresented. The religious world has the largest number of papers—seventy-seven; the ladies come next with fifty-three; the Vegetarians support only two; while we do not regret to see that pawnbrokers and undertakers require but one each.

'THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY: THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.'

Vienna, I. Parkring, 4.

I AM much obliged to your reviewer for his kind reception of my chapter in 'The Cambridge Modern History,' vol. vi.; but is he not, in his criticism, slightly mixing up two quite distinct things, viz., the export of raw wool and that of manufactured woollen goods? The export of the former except to England, was already forbidden by the Act 12 Car. II. c. 4. The result of that prohibition had been to foster the growth of a native woollen industry. The object of the Acts of 1698 and 1699 was to protect England from Irish competition abroad in the matter of manufactured woollen goods. Of course, when the Acts were passed, and for some time afterwards, there was a considerable quantity of raw wool on hand, which had to be disposed of. Some of it was exported openly to England at small profit to the grower; the rest supplied the more profitable contraband trade.

ROBERT DUNLOP.

THE FAMILY COMPACT IN 'THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY.'

Peterhouse, Cambridge.

THE writer of the review of vol. vi. of 'The Cambridge Modern History' in the *Athenæum* of Feb. 26th seems to blame Mr. Armstrong for not laying greater stress on the *Pacte de Famille* of 1733, the assumption being that the intimacy its terms indicate had, in the opinion of the reviewer, an important bearing on political events, and that at least until the death of Philip V., in 1746, the union between France and Spain was a reality.

But I think that a closer study of the facts and documents will show that Mr. Armstrong was right in rejecting the theory propounded by Prof. Seeley in *The English Historical Review* for January, 1886, namely, that of a Europe struggling against the ascendancy of two powers in secret agreement from the year 1733. There is sufficient evidence to hand to prove not only that this "eternal and irrevocable" Compact did not last for the thirteen years claimed for it by the reviewer, but that it was abortive almost from the date of its signature; and under no interpretation of facts or documents can it be considered as lasting beyond the October of 1735, when France broke one of its funda-

mental articles by treating separately with Austria.

There is, as a matter of fact, a good deal of evidence that the terms of the treaty were known in England very shortly after it was signed, though the statement that it was known before the end of 1733 lacks the manuscript authority claimed for it. Add. MS. 27,731 certainly contains a French version of the treaty, which is complete except for one of the secret articles; but there is nothing to suggest the date of its arrival, except the fact that it is bound up with some correspondence between Newcastle and our ambassador at Turin, between the respective dates of January and July, 1736. But on November 29th, 1733, Benjamin Keene, the English ambassador at Madrid, dispatched "a literal translation of a very exact and ample extract of the Treaty" (Add. MS. 32,783), the receipt of which is acknowledged, as Mr. Temperley points out on p. 63 of vol. vi. of 'The Cambridge Modern History,' by Newcastle on February 5th, 1733/4. For some months after this Newcastle is engaged in sifting the evidence of its authenticity; but though convinced of this, so little did events bear out its provisions, or, we might say, so characteristic was this treaty of eighteenth-century diplomacy, that Newcastle seems to have forgotten it. At any rate, in May, 1739, he sends to Keene in the utmost secrecy a copy of "a Treaty of offensive and defensive Alliance between France and Spain, which had come into his Majesty's hands in the year 1734" (Add. MS. 32,800), and would seem to have been entirely oblivious of the fact that Keene was responsible for his first knowledge of the original.

For at least half the period between 1733 and 1746 relations between France and Spain were, if not strained, at least far from intimate. In spite of the eternal and irrevocable nature of the Compact, in spite of the promise made by both parties never to treat with any Power without the other's consent, France deserted Spain in 1735 to agree to the Preliminaries of Vienna. Though Spain was to be found negotiating with France for a renewed *Pacte de Famille* in 1739, owing to somewhat strained relations with England, nothing came of it, because Spain would not agree to give the commercial advantages France had made the *sine qua non* of any assistance. It required a period of humiliation, the story of which is considered by M. Baudrillart as one of the saddest in the annals of France, to make France agree in 1743 to a union without a commercial treaty, based, as the preamble states, on the Treaty of the Escorial, but "as burdensome to France as it was impossible of execution."

On these grounds, therefore, I think Mr. Armstrong is fully justified in refusing to recognize in the *Pacte de Famille* of 1733 the mainspring of the future policy of France.

W. R. LLOYD.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

THE Council of the Senate have formulated a scheme of University reform, and are submitting it to the Senate under seven resolutions. It touches the government of the University itself, and leaves the more important and delicate question of the relation of the University to the Colleges for future consideration. The report is exceedingly well drawn, and naturally contains much very contentious matter. Of the fifteen members, excluding the Vice-Chan-

cellor, only seven have signed the whole report without reservation; one signs "with doubts as to Recommendation III."; and seven refuse to accept Recommendations I., III., and parts of IV. and V. To weigh the different signatories in the balance, and thereby to estimate the value of their adhesion, would be as difficult as undesirable; and I shall content myself with saying that the division is between the stalwart Radicals and the uncompromising Conservatives, though to explain the difference to an academic outsider would be a truly herculean task. In these Notes I hope to take neither side, and merely endeavour to explain the "Recommendations," and pass a few individual criticisms, rather on details than on the whole scheme.

One thing is certain: that the proposals of the Council are of a somewhat startling character, and, if carried in their present form, would completely revolutionize the constitution of the University. They contain, however, a very important concession to Conservatism. Whilst the Senate is almost stripped of the considerable powers it now possesses, its consent is to be absolutely necessary before any change is made in the Recognition of Public Hostels, Bodies of Students, or Institutions for Residence of Women admitted to University Examinations. In this the Council have acted wisely, as the least attempt to reverse the decision of the Senate of 1897 with regard to the admission of women to degrees would assuredly have secured the rejection of all their proposals.

The present constitution of the University is a Senate consisting of all Masters of Arts whose names are on the boards; the Electoral Roll, restricted to the resident M.A.; and the Council of the Senate, sixteen in number, elected by the Electoral Roll. The Council have large and increasing powers; but their chief function is to nominate the majority of most of the syndicates and electors to professorships, &c., and to draft all graces to be submitted to the Senate. As a rule the Senate accept the proposals of the Council without demur; occasionally a non-placet is raised, and virtually the residents decide the question; and at rare intervals some great question comes before the Senate, and its members are summoned from far and wide to endorse or reject the proposals of the Council. The three recent instances of this are the suggestion that students of Girton and Newnham should be eligible for Cambridge degrees, the attempt to suppress compulsory Greek, and the reform of the Mathematical Tripos. In the first two instances the action of the Council was condemned by the Senate, whilst the reform of the Tripos, involving the abolition of the Senior Wrangler, was allowed.

The proposals of the Council deal with (A) the composition of the Senate; (B) the reconstitution of the Electoral Board, to be called a "House of Residents"; (C) the respective powers of the Senate and the new House; (D) the constitution and powers of the Council, the Financial Board, and the General Board of Studies.

As is well known, a man who takes his B.A. degree as a rule either removes his name from the books, or keeps it on for some three years, pays additional fees, and takes his M.A., when he can remove his name, or, by payment of a composition or an annual fee, become a member of the Senate and enjoy the privileges of that position. It is now suggested that the payment for the B.A. and M.A. fees should be spread over the time of a man's residence as an under-

graduate; and that he should pay only a pound when taking his B.A., on the days of general admission, and on becoming an M.A. The fee for the B.A. at an ordinary Congregation is to be raised to 4l. 10s.

This scheme was originated by Mr. Innes, Bursar of Trinity College, and has much to recommend it. It would save money by reducing the cost of the B.A. and M.A. degrees; it would, by abolishing the capitation tax now levied upon graduates, keep up the connexion between the University and almost all its graduates; and it would free men from the necessity of finding a considerable sum of money when they took their degrees at the end of their course. On the other hand, it is open to one serious objection—that it will increase the cost of living in Cambridge, and, in the words of the seven members of the Council who have refused to consent to it, it is "a policy of lightening the fees for degrees and the charges upon graduate members of the University at the cost of an increase in the charges upon those members who have not graduated." Those who are aware of the number of men who can, as it is, only just manage to pay their University expenses will endorse the judgment of the critics of this proposal, that to "increase the necessary expenses of poor students during the time of their undergraduate career is a matter of grave concern both to the University and to the nation." At present, if the father of the student pays his B.A. fees, the man himself takes the M.A. when he can afford to do it; whereas under the new scheme both charges would fall on the shoulders of the parent. A Senate, moreover, to which nearly every man who had taken his B.A. degree belonged, would be much less likely to take an interest in the University than the present one, consisting of men every one of whom has made more or less of a pecuniary sacrifice to remain on the books. I very much doubt whether the recommendation will be carried by the Senate.

Section B, dealing with the Constitution of the Electoral Roll, which it is proposed to transform into a House of Residents, aims at virtually restricting it to those engaged in University work, and is drafted in so liberal a spirit that very little change in the *personnel* of the present Electoral Roll will be perceptible. The suggestions have the unanimous approval of the Council.

The great battle-ground will be section C, in which it is suggested that the chief powers now vested in the Senate should be transferred to the new House of Residents. The Senate henceforward is to have nothing to do with regulations "which affect teaching, research, discipline, and administration." All appointments, with a few trifling exceptions, are to be submitted to the House of Residents, and there is to be no appeal in these matters from it to the Senate. Not only so, but all new statutes and changes in the statutes are to be passed first by the New House, and finally by the Senate. Certain powers—mostly unimportant, as concerning non-contentious matters—are reserved for the Senate alone; and practically the government of the University would, under this scheme, be vested in the hands of the resident teachers. Of course, in the majority of cases all would go on as at present. The Senate at large is now never consulted, nor is it likely to interfere save in matters of general interest. Non-placets by the resident members are by no means infrequent, and no one dreams of whipping-up outside voters. Moreover, the non-residents are manifesting an increasing

unwillingness to interfere in purely educational matters. This was shown in the case of the drastic reforms of the Mathematical Tripos, when expert opinion—then, as is frequently the case, possibly in the wrong—pronounced in favour of them. The fact is the proposals have been made, somewhat insidiously, to get rid of compulsory Greek, and when that is done, they will have accomplished their work. Such, at least, is my private opinion; but it can hardly be that of all the seven members of the Council who have refused to sign this part of the Report, and have issued a fly-sheet stating as their reason the excessive powers the present proposal gives to the House of Residents. For my part, I believe that the teachers of the University should have a free hand in deciding what the curriculum is to be. But I go much further than the Report in desiring to see each Board of Studies free to manage its own affairs. In the recent vote on the reform of the Mathematical Tripos, the House of Residents would have been just as ill-qualified to judge as the Senate, which modestly left it to the Special Board. Not that I offer any apologies for the present system of the selection of Boards of Studies; but if they were smaller and contained no ex-officio members, and were freely elected by the recognized University and College teachers, I believe they could be trusted to do their best, independent of outside interference.

Section D deals with the executive administration of the University as represented by the Council, the Financial Board, and the General Board of Studies. The two last named have duties of too technical a character to interest the outside public. The Council is the administrative power which comes before the world, and its privileges are very great. The main object of the proposals in this section is to extend them. The Council wishes to take the election of the Orator, the Registrar, and the Esquire Bedells entirely into its own hands, together with the nomination of all the members of the General Board and two of the Financial Board. It is probable that these suggestions will have to be considerably modified before they obtain the consent of the Senate, as, though the Council is an elected body, it tends to become a somewhat arbitrary oligarchy, and its recent manoeuvres in regard to the nomination to the office of Vice-Chancellor have revealed tendencies of a decidedly dangerous character.

The proposed changes in the composition of the Council have not the assent of the minority. At present that body consists of four Heads, four Professors, and eight members of the Senate; but the recommendation is that, with the exception of the Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor elect, there shall be no restriction in regard to Headships or Professorships, and that the Electoral Roll may select whomsoever they please. The abolition of the representation of the Heads of Colleges has not the assent of the seven conservative members of the Council. I must say that I wish a recommendation had been made to include in the Council the Proctors for the year, as is the case at Oxford. It would ensure that each College had at least occasionally a representative; it would enhance the importance of an office which, though one of the most ancient and honourable in the University, is frequently refused; and it would give two young men (for those who accept the Proctorship should be young) an insight into University business.

Revolutionary as the proposals of the Council appear to the average academic

mind—and what else could be expected of a body including three men of less standing than thirty years from their first degree?—it is to be hoped that, after very careful consideration, the main portion of the recommendations may receive the sanction of the Senate. An organized opposition to the proposals as a whole would, I am sure, be a disaster to the University. Reform from within, suggested by those in close touch with Cambridge life, might save reform by doctrinaires ignorant of the spirit of the ancient English Universities.

That the present recommendations will be accepted *en bloc* is most unlikely, but a reasonable spirit of conciliation may make much possible; and if the Council know how to yield a few points, the first part of their scheme may pass, though it will involve changes by Act of Parliament. At any rate, the University owes them a debt of gratitude for unstinted trouble in preparing the recommendations unasked. When it comes to dealing with the thorny question of the University and Colleges, then the Council will need to walk right warily.

SALES.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 1st and 2nd, Messrs. Sotheby sold the remaining portion of the library of the late Lord Sheffield. The few lots of interest were those relating to Edward Gibbon, the historian. A copy of 'The Decline and Fall,' first edition, 6 vols., 1777-88, presented by the author to Lord Sheffield, and containing an autograph inscription by Gibbon to that effect realized 80*l.*; Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works, edited by John, Lord Sheffield, with notes in the editor's handwriting and some autograph letters from Gibbon inserted, 12*l.*; a collection of letters and books relating to Gibbon, including a copy of Pascal's 'Les Provinciales,' 1754, with a note by Lord Sheffield, "This book was Gibbon's constant companion," 26*l.*; Gibbon's Pocket Diary for 1776, with many entries in his handwriting, 38*l.*; a large number of his bills and other accounts, 9*l.* 10*s.*; and another collection of letters, &c., relating to him, 10*l.* The Philosophical Transactions, 1783-1859, in 65 vols. (some vols. missing), fetched 20*l.*; and a collection of 77 water-colour drawings of the plants and flowers of Corfu, 1828, 11*l.* 5*s.* The total for the sale was 991*l.* 15*s.*

On Thursday and Friday, March 3rd and 4th, the same firm sold the following Japanese books, the property of a well-known amateur: Shunsho and Shigemasa, A Mirror of the Portraits of Fair Women of the Tea-Houses, first edition, Yedo, 1776, 47*l.* Kitao Masanobu, A Mirror of the Beauties of the New Yoshiwara and their Handwriting, first edition, Yedo, 1782, 40*l.* Kitagawa Utamaro, Presents of the Ebb-Tide, first edition, Yedo, c. 1780, 10*l.*; Pictures of Selected Insects, first edition, Yedo, 1787, 25*l.* 10*s.*; Woman's Work in the Cultivation of the Silkworm, 21*l.* Hiroshige, One Hundred Views of Yedo, c. 1858, 10*l.* Hokusai, Album containing 28 black-and-white illustrations from the key blocks of 'The Hundred Poets explained by the Nurse,' 13*l.* 10*s.*

The sale on Wednesday last of Sir Walter Gilbey's effects at Cambridge House, Regent's Park, by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, included the following: The Sporting Magazine, 1792-1870, 156 vols., 360 guineas. The New Sporting Magazine, 1831-46, 30 vols., 185 *gs.*; a similar set, 75 *gs.* The Repository of Art, 40 vols., 46 *gs.* Ackermann's Histories of Oxford, Cambridge, &c., 40 vols., 60 *gs.* The Sporting Review, 1840-47, 18 vols., 42 *gs.* Annals of Sporting, 1822-8, 13 vols., 70 *gs.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Clarke (C. Cowley), Handbook of the Divine Liturgy, 3/6 net.

A brief study of the historical development of the Mass, with an introduction by the Bishop of Clifton.

Gough (E.), Barrowford Theological Treatises, 2/6 net.

Hall (W. Winslow), The Prayer Quest: a Physiological Extension, 2/6 net.

Houtin (Abbé), Among the French Clergy, 2/6 net. Translated from the French by F. Thorold Dickson.

Hughson (Shirley C.), The Warfare of the Soul, 4/6 net.

Practical studies in the life of temptation. King (Henry Churchill), The Ethics of Jesus, 6/6 net.

Official Year-Book of the Church of England, 1910, 3/

Paton (J. B.), Church Questions of our Time, 3/ net.

Peckham (George A.), An Introduction to the Study of Obadiah, 27 cents.

A dissertation submitted to the faculty of the Graduate Divinity School of the University of Chicago for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Riley (Athelstan), A Synopsis of Oriental Christianity, 2*d.*

Third edition.

Sayings of Muhammad, 1/ net.

Edited by Abdullah al-Māmūn al-Suhrawardī. Smellie (Alexander), In the Secret Place, 4/6 net.

2 vols. A book of daily devotional meditations.

Smith (S. G.), Religion in the Making, 5/ net.

Underwood (H. G.), The Religions of Eastern Asia, 6/6 net.

Law.

Statutes of Practical Utility, 1909, 7/6

With Notes, &c., by W. H. Agges.

Webb (Clarence A.), The Law and Practice of Rating and Assessment, 7/6 net

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Archæological Survey of India: Vol. XXXV. Akbar's Tomb, Sikandarrah, near Agra, described and illustrated by Edmund W. Smith.

Ditchfield (P. H.), The Manor Houses of England, 7/6 net.

Illustrated by Sydney R. Jones.

Gray (H. St. George), The Gold Torc found at Yeovil, 1909.

Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.*

Hogarth (D. G.), Accidents of an Antiquary's Life, 7/6 net.

With 40 illustrations from photographs taken by the author and his companions.

Hoten (A.), The Elements of Object and Nature Drawing, 5/ net.

Hulst (Cornelia Steketee), St. George of Cappadocia in Legend and History, 10/6 net.

With numerous illustrations.

Poetry and Drama.

Fairbridge (Kingsley), Veld Verse, and other Lines, 3/6 net.

Rice (Cale Young), Many Gods, 5/ net.

A volume of short poems.

Saunders (J. E.), Homely Rhymes, 2 vols., 2/6 net.

Shoobridge (Leonard), Poems, 3/6 net.

Suckling (Sir John), Works, in Prose and Verse, 8/

Edited, with introduction and notes, by A. Hamilton Thompson.

Ward (Sarita and Frances), Forget-Me-Not, with other Stories and Poems, 5/ net.

Music.

Johnstone (J. Alfred), The Art of Teaching Piano-forte Playing, 5/

A systematized selection of practical suggestions for young teachers and students.

Klein (Hermann), Unmusical New York, 3/6 net.

An expansion of a lecture given at Bechstein Hall last October, under the title of 'The Truth about Music in America,' with a portrait of the author.

Lee (E. Markham), The Story of Opera, 3/6 net.

Illustrated with photogravure and colotype portraits, facsimiles, &c. One of the Music Story Series.

Pearce (Charles W.), The Life and Works of Edward John Hopkins, Mus. Doc., 3/

Schlesinger (Kathleen), The Instruments of the Modern Orchestra and Early Records of the Precursors of the Violin Family, 2 vols., 18/6

Wagner (Richard), Judaism in Music, 3/6

The original essay, with the later supplement, translated, and furnished with explanatory notes and introduction, by Edwin Evans, sen.

The original essay, with the later supplement, translated, and furnished with explanatory notes and introduction, by Edwin Evans, sen.

Bibliography.

Newark, New Jersey, Free Public Library: Summary of the Report for 1909.

Philosophy.

Meakin (Frederick), Function, Feeling, and Conduct, 6/ net.

An attempt to find a natural basis for ethical law.

History and Biography.

- Bayard, The Story of, 2/6
 Edited by Amy G. Andrewes, with 8 illustrations by V. Lecomte, and founded on the 'Histoire du Bon Chevalier Bayard' by the 'Loyal Serviteur.'
 Corfield (Wilmot), Calcutta Faces and Places in Pre-Camera Days, Part 1.
 Issued by the Calcutta Historical Society, and has many illustrations.
 Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1910, 7/6 net.
 Illustrated with 500 armorial engravings.
 Elliott (Edward), Biographical Story of the Constitution, 10/6 net.
 A study of the growth of the American Union.
 English Episcopal Palaces (Province of Canterbury), by Caroline C. Morewood, Valentina Hawtrey, Lilian J. Redstone, Henrietta L. E. Garbett, Charlotte M. Calthrop, and Eveline M. Woodcock, 7/6 net.
 Edited by R. S. Rait, with portraits of several archbishops and bishops.
 Foligno (Cesare), The Story of Padua, 4/6 net.
 Illustrated by Giovanni Vianello. One of the Medieval Town Series.
 Fortescue (Hon. J. W.), A History of the British Army, Vol. I., 18/ net.
 New edition. For review of the original see *Athen.*, March 10, 1900, p. 295.
 Haile (Martin), Life of Reginald Pole, 21/ net.
 Lodge (Richard), The History of England from the Restoration to the Death of William III., 1680-1702, 7/6 net.
 Forms Vol. VIII. of the Political History of England.
 London County Council: Court Minutes of the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission, Vol. I.
 Comprising the minutes of the first two Commissions whose records exist, and covering the period from 1569 to 1579, with Index.
 London County Council: Court Rolls of Tooting Beck Manor, Vol. I.
 Comprising the Rolls in the Council's possession dating from 1394 to 1422, with introduction, notes, and appendix containing earlier rolls of the manor in the possession of King's College, Cambridge, and Index.
 Magie (D.), Life of Garret Augustus Hobart, 10/6 net.
 Medley (D. J.), Original Illustrations of English Constitutional History, 7/6 net.
 Covers the period from the Anglo-Saxon laws to the Act of Union with Ireland. The pieces have been translated in volumes already published.

Geography and Travel.

- Archer (R. L.), The Teaching of Geography in Elementary Schools, 3/6 net.
 Curtin (Jeremiah), A Journey in Southern Siberia: the Mongols, their Religion and their Myths, 12/6 net.
 With a map, and numerous illustrations from photographs.
 Playfair (Major A.), The Garos, 7/6 net.
 A study of an Assam tribe, with an introduction by Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, illustrations, and maps.
 Thurston (E.) and Rangachari (K.), Castes and Tribes of Southern India, 7 vols., 23/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Cook (Theodore Andrea), International Sport, 3/6
 A short history of the Olympic movement from 1896 to the present day, containing an account of a visit to Athens in 1906, and of the Olympic games of 1908 in London, together with the code of rules for twenty different forms of sport and numerous illustrations.
 Hingley (Capt. S. H.), Hints on Advanced Bridge.
 Skues (G. E. M.), Minor Tactics of the Chalk Stream, and Kindred Studies, 3/6 net.
 A book on angling, parts of which have appeared in *The Field*.

Education.

- English, The Early Stages in its Teaching, 6d.
 Leaflet No. 14 of the English Association.

Folk-lore.

- Hartland (Edwin Sidney), Primitive Paternity, the Myth of Supernatural Birth in relation to the History of the Family, 2 vols., 18/ net.

Philology.

- Diccionario Técnico en Español, Francés, Inglés y Alemán, por D. Carlos Huélin y Arsu, 10/6 net.

Ériu, Vol. IV., Part II., 6/ net.

The journal of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin, edited by Kuno Meyer and Osborn Bergin.

- Gruffydd ap Cynan, The History of, 6/ net.
 The Welsh text, with translation, introduction, and notes by Arthur Jones.

School-Books.

- Bell's Elementary French Picture Cards, 1/3 net per packet.
 Edited by H. N. Adair, with drawings by M. Montbard, and questionnaire on the back of each.
 Dicks (A. J.), A Book of Northern Heroes, 1/6
 Compiled with the object of providing upper classes in Primary Schools and first year scholars in Secondary Schools with typical European hero-lore.

Science.

- Bardswell (N. D.), The Expectation of Life of the Consumptive after Sanatorium Treatment, 3/6 net.
 Dresser (Horatio W.) A Message to the Well, and other Essays and Letters on the Art of Health, 5/.
 The first six chapters were written in answer to questions and appeals for help, and are printed in their original form; some of the other chapters have been published in periodicals devoted to health. One of the Inner Life Series.
 Durell (Clement V.), A Course of Plane Geometry for Advanced Students, Part II., 7/6 net.
 Gardening Made Easy, 1/ net.
 A simple handbook to the garden, edited by E. T. Cook for the 'Country Life' Library.
 Geological Survey of India: The Manganese-Ore Deposits of India, by L. Leigh Fermor, 3 parts.
 Greenwood (M.), Physiology of the Special Senses, 8/6 net.
 Heath (Francis G.), Our British Trees and How to Know Them, 5/ net.
 Third edition, revised, with 250 illustrations.
 Loughheed (Victor), Vehicles of the Air, 12/6 net.
 A popular exposition of modern aeronautics, with working drawings.
 Poor (C. L.), Nautical Science in its Relation to Practical Navigation, 7/6 net.
 Psychic Healing, 6d. net.
 An account of the work of the Church and Medical Union.
 Schmeer (Louis), The Flow of Water, 12/ 6 net.
 A new theory of the motion of water under pressure and in open conduits, and its practical application.
 Society of Engineers, Journal and Transactions, Vol. I. No. 2.
 Edited by A. S. E. Ackermann.
 Teeth, How to Preserve Them, by a Dental Surgeon, 1/
 Illustrated.
 Vries (Hugo de), The Mutation Theory: Vol. I. The Origin of Species by Mutation, 18/ net.
 Experiments and observations on the origin of species in the vegetable kingdom, translated by Prof. J. B. Farmer and A. D. Darbishire.
 Walker (G. W.), The Initial Accelerated Motion of Electrified Systems of Finite Extent, and the Reaction produced by the Resulting Radiation, 2/6 net.
 Warren (William Henry), Engineering Construction in Steel and Timber, 18/ net.
 Weingreen (J.), Electric Power-Plant Engineering, 21/ net.

Juvenile

- Dowsett (Leonard E.), With God among the Flowers, 2/6 net.
 52 Sunday morning addresses to children.

Fiction.

- Ardagh (W. M.), The Magada, 6/
 This story, placed in the fifteenth century, deals with the taking of the Grand Canary by Spain.
 Bacon (Josephine Daskam), In the Border Country, 3/6 net.
 Shows how a woman artist, yearning to do great work, comes to learn that her work is not with paint and canvas, but with flesh and blood. Illustrated by Clara Elsen Peck.
 Barnett (John), Eve in Earnest, 6/
 Eve is the daughter of an unpractical, middle-aged scholar. The desire to enable him to live in comfort leads Eve to accept a strong, self-sufficing young politician, but matters go awry.
 Brandane (John), My Lady of Aros, 6/
 The scene is laid in the island of Aros, off the western islands of Scotland, and the period of the story is about 1760.
 Cannan (Gilbert), Devious Ways, 6/
 A study of youth, love, and marriage.

Cooper (Edward H.), A Newmarket Squire, 6/
 A sporting novel giving pictures of Newmarket. A love-interest runs through the whole.

- Gerard (Morice), The Unspoken Word, 6/
 The story is concerned with an attempt to obtain naval secrets.

Haggard (H. Rider), Morning Star, 6/
 Mr. Haggard here deals with the mysteries of the old Egyptians. There are 3 illustrations by A. C. Michael.

Macmillan's Series: Rhoda Broughton's Cometh up as a Flower; Marion Crawford's Mr. Isaacs, and A Tale of a Lonely Parish; Lanoe Falconer's Cecilia de Noël; and Maurice Hewlett's The Stooping Lady, 7d. net each.

Mansfield (M.), The Tale of Queen Rosana and of Rosana her Daughter and of the King's Son Aulimento, 2/ net.

Rendered into English from the fourteenth-century Italian legend.

Meredith (George): The Shaving of Shagpat, with 4 illustrations; The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, 3 illustrations; Sandra Belloni, 2 vols., 3 illustrations; Rhoda Fleming, 3 illustrations; and Evan Harrington, 5 illustrations, 7/6 net each.

In the Memorial edition.

Mitford (C. Guise), Love in Lilac-land, 6/
 A love-story of two men and a woman.

Myers (Jack M.), The Jewish Story Book, 7d. net.

Stories of Hillel, Akiba, and others.

Niven (Frederick), The Island Providence, 6/
 A Devon man's adventures in the Western Spanish world in the seventeenth century.

Pain (Barry), The Exiles of Faloo, 6/
 Relates the doings of some white inhabitants of an island who have left their various countries for their countries' good.

Pemberton (Max), The Mystery of the Green Heart, 6/
 A detective story dealing with a mystery concerning the discovery of a murder at Pangbourne. Appeared in *The Daily Mail* as a serial.

Sabatini (Rafael), Anthony Wilding, 6/
 The scene is laid in the West Country, and the time is that of Monmouth's Rebellion.

Scott (John Reed), The Woman in Question, 6/
 A story which has had a considerable success in America, with illustrations in colour by Clarence F. Underwood.

Stanhope (Gilbert), When Love Knocks, 6/
 A story of to-day, the scene alternating between London and an out-of-the-way spot in the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Tracy (Louis), The Silent Barrier, 6/
 Deals with a lady's unexpected visit to Switzerland, and her meeting there with the giver of the trip.

Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), Lord Loveland discovers America, 6/
 The story of a young English marquis who goes to America in search of a rich wife, with 8 illustrations by Cyrus Cuneo.

Wrench (Mrs. Stanley), A Perfect Passion, 6/
 A story of love and renunciation.

Wright (Harold Bell), The Calling of Dan Matthews, 6/
 Has to do with religious difficulties, more particularly from an American standpoint.

General Literature.

Baring (Maurice), Landmarks in Russian Literature, 6/ net.

A series of studies on the most important Russian writers of the nineteenth century.

Calvert (Alfred), Shipping Office Organization, Management, and Accounts, 5/ net.

Dickensian, March, 3d.
 Edited by B. W. Matz.

English Association Bulletin, February.

Ford (Douglas M.), Marriage, Divorce, and Separation: Law and Morals in relation to Church and State, the Divorce Court, &c. 3/6

Hutchinson (Lieut.-General H. D.), Field Fortification, 4/ net.

Specially designed for the use of officers preparing for promotion examinations. Sixth edition, revised to date by Col. A. C. Macdonnell.

One of Gale & Polden's Military Series.

Milnes (Thomas J.), Fire Loss Settlements and the Conditions of Fire Insurance Policies, 3/6 net.

Roe (Frederick William), Thomas Carlyle as a Critic of Literature, 1 dol. 25 net.

Winchester (C. T.), A Group of English Essayists of the Early Nineteenth Century, 6/6 net.

Pamphlets.

Five Men who have made Shorthand what It Is, 6d.

With portraits and biographies.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Gregory (C. R.) Wellhausen und Johannes, 1m. 50.

Poetry and Drama.

Mazzoni (G.) et Picciola (G.), Œuvres poétiques de G. Carducci, 3fr. 50.

Translated by A. Lava.

Music.

Delius (F.), Romeo und Julia auf dem Dorfe, musikalisch-lyrisches Drama: Klavierauszug mit deutschem und englischem Text von Otho Lindemann, 16m.

History and Biography.

Fleischmann (H.), Charlotte Robespierre et ses Mémoires, 5fr.

Giraud (V.), Blaise Pascal: Études d'Histoire morale, 3fr. 50.

Liebenam (W.), Fasti Consulares Imperii Romani von 30 v. Chr. bis 565 n. Chr., 3m.

One of the Kleine Texte für theologische und philologische Vorlesungen und Übungen.

Revue historique, mars—avril, 6fr.

Geography and Travel.

Aubin (E.), En Haiti: Planteurs d'autrefois, Nègres d'aujourd'hui, 5fr.

With 32 illustrations and 2 coloured maps.

Dunker (R.), Wirtschaftsstudien aus Südamerika, speziell über Chile, 5m.

Philology.

Holder (A.), Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz, Part XIX., 8m.

Fiction.

Bazin (R.), La Barrière, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Maury (F.), Figures et Aspects de Paris, 3fr. 50.

Picard (E.), Manuel synthétique et pratique du Tarot: Lames mineures et majeures, Interprétation, 5fr.

Has 78 illustrations.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

MR. UNWIN will publish this spring a volume entitled 'Studies in the Marvelous,' by Mr. B. P. Kurtz, Assistant Professor of English in the University of California. It deals with Greek criticism of fiction and marvel, contending that literary criticism itself was largely a development from a moral expostulation with the marvels in Homer; it also contains a chapter on the psychology of wonder, and traces the development of that feeling from its beginnings in primitive custom and belief to its treatment in primitive narrative.

MR. FRANCIS LAW LATHAM is publishing with Messrs. Smith & Elder immediately a volume consisting chiefly of translations from the Latin, but comprising also some original verses. The title of the volume, which is dedicated to the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, is 'The Odes of Horace rendered into English Metre, with other Verses and Translations.'

MESSRS. DENT & SONS will publish this spring 'The Spirit of Romance,' by Mr. Ezra Pound, in which the growth of the Romantic spirit is traced in Italian, Provençal, and mediæval Latin.

THE ISLE OF ARRAN is the scene of Amelia E. Barr's new novel, 'The Hands of Compulsion,' which Messrs. Cassell will publish on the 23rd inst.

MESSRS. CASSELL are also publishing shortly 'The Lad of London and Some of his Neighbours,' by Mr. George Haw, which includes a discussion of "Apprenticeship"; and 'The Faith of a Layman,' by Prof. W. F. Osborne, which deals frankly with some present-day conditions which form a handicap in Church and social life.

AN authoritative life of Karl Marx will appear during the spring. The author, Mr. John Spargo, has had the assistance of Madame Lafargue, Marx's daughter, as well as of friends.

THE following amongst other articles will appear in *Chambers's Journal* for April: 'Norfolk Island and its People,' described by a visitor from Australia; 'A Strange Mausoleum,' by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould; 'Touring in the Taunus'; 'Growing the Big Red Apple in British Columbia,' by Mr. J. T. Bealby, author of 'Fruit-Ranching in British Columbia'; 'Bluecoat School Memories'; and 'French Personal Notes.'

AN annual lectureship has been founded as a memorial of our old contributor Dr. Moncure Conway, and the inaugural address will be delivered next Wednesday evening, at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, by Mr. John Russell. Mr. Edward Clodd will preside.

THE Annual Report of the Selden Society for 1909 records a slight increase in membership. Mr. I. S. Leadam is now engaged on the second volume of 'Select Cases in the Star Chamber,' which, it is hoped, will be the volume for the current year. Mr. W. C. Bolland has succeeded Mr. L. W. Vernon Harcourt as editor of the 'Year-Book of the Kentish Eyre of Edward II.,' but the work has necessarily been delayed. Either the first volume of this Eyre or another volume of the regular Year-Book series by Mr. J. G. Turner, which is well advanced, will be issued as the publication for 1909.

IN memory of Richard Watson Gilder, late editor of *The Century Magazine*, it is proposed to establish a Fund for the Promotion of Good Citizenship, to be administered by Columbia University.

THE first part of Mr. R. A. Peddie's 'Index-Catalogue of Fifteenth-Century Books' will be published in a few days. This part, which includes the letters A and B, contains 7,128 entries, of which 4,184 are found in Hain's 'Repertorium,' and 2,944 are taken from other bibliographies. The work is published by Libraco, 60, Wilson Street, Finsbury.

M. HENRY MARCEL, the Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, publishes in the *Journal Officiel* his annual report for 1909, from which it appears that 6,079 books and pamphlets, 152,000 periodicals and newspapers, and 7,316 pieces of music have been added in the past year. In addition to these, 9,547 foreign books and 71,000 foreign reviews and periodicals have been acquired, whilst the various gifts comprise 5,500 volumes. In the MS. Department 347 numbers have been

added, of which 83 were gifts. The Coin Department has secured 539 Greek and Roman coins hitherto unrepresented in that section; a collection of 457 engraved gems came in the form of a legacy from M. J. C. Séguin; and to the Print Department 7,980 pieces have been added.

THE Société des Amis de Balzac is appealing to collectors and others for books, portraits of Balzac, and other objects of interest for the museum which is in process of formation at 47, Rue Raynouard, Paris.

MADAME JEANNE MARNI, the well-known writer, died last week at her villa near Cannes. The daughter of Madame Manoel de Grandfort ('Marnière'), and the author of many successful novels, Jeanne Marni was for a time an actress at the Gymnase. Her first novel, 'La Femme de Silva,' was rapidly followed by others, in addition to which she wrote—alone or in collaboration—several plays. Jeanne Marni was born at Toulouse in 1854.

MESSRS. SIEGLE & Co., foreign booksellers of 2, Langham Place, W., have taken over the foreign bookselling business of Mr. Aug. Siegle of 30, Lime Street, E.C. The latter remains with the firm, and will be chairman of the company. The business in Lime Street will be shortly removed to larger premises at 129, Leadenhall Street.

THE death is announced at New York of Mr. Louis Klopsch, journalist. He was born in Germany in 1852, had a public-school education, and became proprietor in succession of various journals, including the *New York Daily Reporter* (1877-90) and *The Christian Herald* (New York) since 1892. It was through the medium of the latter that he raised large sums for international charities, receiving the public thanks of various rulers.

THE annual meeting of the Booksellers' Institution was held on Thursday last. The Report for last year shows receipts amounting to 2,317l. The expenditure in temporary and permanent relief was 1,343l. It is pleasant to record that there has been no refusal of relief to any qualified applicant. During the year twenty-nine new members were enrolled. Seven members died, including Mr. Arthur Edward Miles, of Messrs. Simpkin, who was one of the trustees, and a member of a family which has done much for the Institution. The number of members now on the books is 653, and the invested capital is 34,807l. At the close of the business meeting a conversazione was held, at which Mr. Rider Haggard delivered an address.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of interest to our readers we note Minutes of Evidence taken before the Law of Copyright Committee, together with an Appendix, &c. (2s. 2d.); and also one Report to which we allude under 'Science Gossip.'

SCIENCE

The Life of William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs. By Silvanus P. Thompson. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

To write the life of a great man who, like Lord Kelvin, was first and foremost a mathematician is an Icarian task, from which Prof. Silvanus Thompson has emerged with as large a measure of success as any biographer in the circumstances could expect. The greater part of his work will undoubtedly be difficult reading to the average man, who cannot as yet be expected to take a lively interest in Fourier series and definite integrals and the interpretation of differential equations. But Prof. Thompson, whilst always bearing in mind the fact that his book must make its first and ultimate appeal to the mathematical physicist, has at the same time shown considerable skill in giving a popular explanation of his hero's leading achievements, and has also succeeded in presenting a vivid picture of the human or non-mathematical element in Lord Kelvin's striking character. The whole account of William Thomson's early years—when he was being nursed by his father to succeed to old Prof. Meikleham's Glasgow chair in a fashion that throws a curious light on the "family affairs" of the Scottish Universities before the Commission of 1858—is full of human interest. The admirable chapters on the early history of the Atlantic cables take a high place amongst the true romances of science. In short, although the nature of the book and the recondite character of Kelvin's special studies call for judicious skipping by a lay reader, we do not hesitate to say that it is one of the most interesting and best-written biographies which have appeared during the last ten years, and commend it to all readers who have a digestion for solid literary food.

The main facts of Kelvin's career are simple and well known. Born in 1824, he was far beyond the attainments of his age as a young mathematician at Cambridge, was elected to the Glasgow Chair of Natural Philosophy in 1846, and retained that post—in spite of many invitations to Cambridge and elsewhere—until old age compelled him to retire in 1899. In 1892 a peerage was conferred on him in acknowledgment of his services to science, and he died in 1907.

He was one of the very few men raised to the British peerage for purely intellectual and unofficial achievements; and no one will deny that he fairly earned this distinction. The direct successor of Newton, he launched into the world the principle of the conservation of energy on which the whole fabric of modern physics—with manifold practical results—was based. Kelvin's peculiar difference from other physicists seems to have lain in a kind of physical intuition—a form

of genius, if there ever was one—which enabled him to see through mathematical formulæ and experimental results to the great truths underlying them. Newton, who said that he made his great discoveries by "intending his mind" to the consideration of a problem, had the same kind of intuition, and it is the rarest of scientific faculties. This helps to explain the remarkable fact that William Thomson was only twenty-four when he succeeded in taking up Newton's work where it had been left by four or five generations of great mathematicians who lacked the unique quality of vivifying and clarifying insight. He then succeeded in placing the science of thermo-dynamics on a sound basis, by interpreting the still-born theories of Carnot in accordance with Joule's new determination of the dynamical equivalent of heat, which showed the numerical relation between heat and other forms of energy. This led up to Thomson's discovery of the great principle of dissipation of energy, the complement to the law of its conservation, upon which he and his friend P. G. Tait—T and T', as they wrote of each other—combined to erect the structure of modern dynamics.

The whole of modern physical science is dominated and conditioned by the two laws of the indestructibility of matter and the conservation of energy. Recent discoveries in radio-activity have shown that these laws must be stated in a somewhat different form from that in use down to the close of the Victorian era, but it is an error to suppose that anything in the still mysterious behaviour of radium—that blessed word to the popular "scientist"—and its allied elements has shaken the truth of these two great generalizations. We still believe with Kelvin that the sum-total of energy in a finite universe can neither increase nor diminish. It is one of Newton's most extraordinary achievements to have perceived this dominant fact, and have stated it in his laws of motion. There is no more wonderful instance of the insight of genius, for Newton had no idea what became of the energy apparently lost in friction, &c., and it took a century and a half for Kelvin to complete his statement by showing that this energy was converted into heat. Incidentally this points to an inevitable, though very distant, end to any finite universe, since the ultimate destiny of all energy is to be changed into heat, incapable of doing work, because everything will finally assume the same temperature. A great deal of the special work which Kelvin and his followers founded on this hypothesis has indeed been destroyed by later discoveries. His fierce arguments with the geologists about the length of time during which life might have existed on the earth and during which the sun will continue to shine, for instance, have all been nullified by recent work on radio-active bodies, opening up a wholly new field of intra-atomic physics; and the same researches have dealt a probably fatal blow to the once famous theory of

vortex atoms. But that has nothing to do with Kelvin's real greatness as the true founder of modern physics, which entitles him to a place of high collateral glory beside the previously unapproachable figure of Newton, now no longer "voyaging through strange seas of thought alone."

Any review of Lord Kelvin's career must refer to his numerous achievements on what is called the practical side. If we estimate the value of a man's philosophy, with the prosaic Bacon, solely by its production of "fruit," we must still give Kelvin a very high place, though in this department his eminence is not so marked as in that of pure speculation. He was described in his lifetime by a shrewd observer as "fundamentally neither lord nor professor nor wrangler, but now the best Glasgow instrument maker in his turn"—in succession to James Watt—"developed by the problems which his life there among the shipbuilders and electricians has brought him."

Kelvin's achievements in this way are well and clearly described in Prof. Thompson's book; we can glance at only one or two of them. He won his spurs in the department of submarine telegraphy; the Atlantic cable would probably have been impossible without his skilled assistance. He began by proving mathematically that the retardation of signals in a submarine cable varied as the square of its length. In an Atlantic cable this retardation appeared at first to be a fatal obstacle to its working with the comparatively clumsy instruments then in use. Thomson succeeded, however, in overcoming the obstacle which he had shown to exist by the invention of his amazingly dainty and sensitive mirror galvanometer, which he afterwards superseded by his still more ingenious siphon recorder. Prof. Thompson gives an admirable description of the various difficulties in the laying of the first Atlantic cable, all of which were overcome by Kelvin's ingenuity and perseverance.

Another of his great achievements was the invention of an improved compass. It is characteristic of the man that this invention originated in his being asked to write an article on the mariner's compass for a popular magazine. Having produced one historical article, he found that the next one would be chiefly taken up with describing the defects in existing compasses. "When there seemed a possibility," he wrote, "of finding a compass which should fulfil the conditions of the problem, I felt it impossible complacently to describe compasses which perform their duty ill, or less well than might be, through not fulfilling these conditions." So he devoted five years of more or less continuous labour to the task of inventing such a compass, with the result that it, or a modification of it, has been in use on virtually all sea-going ships for the last generation. The Kelvin sounding machine—in which pianoforte wire is utilized, according to a favourite little joke of the inventor's, "for sounding the deep C"—

has also added incalculably to the safety of navigation in charted waters. These two inventions alone would entitle Lord Kelvin to a high place among the benefactors of mankind; it is some small index to the real greatness of the man that they were *parerga*, by-products, lying outside his true life-work.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Conquest of Consumption. By Arthur Latham and Charles H. Garland. (Fisher Unwin.)—Much has been done to prevent consumption since Samuel Warren wrote his 'Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician.' The people of his time fell into a decline; the cause was an inherited feebleness of constitution, and early marriage was recommended because death seemed inevitable, on the principle of Quintilian "quod observatum fere est, celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem," or in English "soon ripe, soon rotten." All this is now changed. A person no longer falls into a decline, but a special microbe is ingested with milk more often than inhaled with the air; the signing of the marriage register is known to be sometimes synonymous with signing the death warrant of both the contracting parties, and marriage is therefore discouraged; but on the other hand hope is held out to all who are still in the earliest stages of the disease. Dr. Latham says:—

"A man or woman who contracts consumption may hope to have the wage-earning capacity restored by a few months' efficient sanatorium treatment, so that the provision of curative treatment is a question of cost. If a consumptive is well supplied with money and is capable of following wise advice, he may feel sure that there is little to fear as to his future."

The theme of the book, then, is the means by which consumption may be eradicated, for the disease appears to be a price paid for civilization, as it is said not to occur in uncivilized countries. Dr. Latham and Mr. Garland calculate that it can be abolished in the course of a few generations by a capital outlay of about two and a quarter millions and an annual outlay of four millions and a half. The amount seems large, but the present cost of the disease is stated to be seven and a half millions annually in the United Kingdom alone, with a loss of sixty thousand lives and severe incidental suffering and privation. Much has already been done by the working-classes themselves; how much more requires to be done is well shown in this little monograph. It is written in plain language, free from technicalities, and it can thus be read with profit by every one who is interested in the subject.

Our Homestead and its Old World Garden. By Arthur Trower. Illustrated. (Treharne & Co.)—Mr. Trower has a picturesque garden near Redhill, and he has generously shared its delights with friends, neighbours, and even strangers. He has a genuine love of the garden, and his tastes are those of the romantic gardener rather than those of the practical. One sympathizes with his unreasonable declaration that he would choose apple trees for their blossom and not for their crops, and would not plant them in rows, but irregularly. Indeed, enthusiasm rather than information is the note of this book, the compilation of which was clearly a work of love. It is amiably garrulous, and instinct with the ripest feeling. Plenty of photographs illustrate it, helping to give

some idea of the garden; and Mr. Trower's friends will doubtless be glad to possess copies of his monograph. A pleasant chapter on Surrey farm labourers is included.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 3.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Depression of Freezing-Point in Very Dilute Aqueous Solutions,' by Mr. T. G. Bedford; 'Sturm-Liouville Series of Normal Functions in the Theory of Integral Equations,' by Mr. J. Mercer; 'The Solubility of Xenon, Krypton, Argon, Neon, and Helium in Water,' by Herr A. von Antropoff; and 'Measurements of the Absolute Indices of Refraction in Strained Glass,' by Mr. L. N. G. Filon.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 23.—Prof. W. W. Watts, President, in the chair.—Mr. L. M. Parsons was elected a Fellow.—The following communication was read: 'Metamorphism around the Ross of Mull Granite,' by Mr. T. Owen Bosworth.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 24.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Horace Sandars read a paper on 'The Use of the Deer-horn Pick in the Mining Operations of the Ancients.' The paper was accompanied by an exhibit of mining implements made from the antlers of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), and gathered from the prehistoric flint mines at Cissbury and Grime's graves in Britain, from Obourg and Spiennes in Belgium, and from Champignolles in France. Mr. Sandars also showed a very fine head of a red deer recently shot in Spain, and demonstrated by means of the antlers the purposes to which the different parts had been put in the fabrication of his tools by the primitive miner. He then described the tools, and showed that they consisted principally of the deer-horn pick, which took the form either of an implement which could be used with both hands where there was room in the shaft or workings, or an implement which could be used with one hand in confined places. He proceeded to point out the different phases in prehistoric flint mining as evidenced by the "open-caste" method, as employed at Obourg, and the shaft-and-gallery method, as practised at Spiennes and in Britain, arguing that the former was less advanced from the point of view of the art of mining, and consequently more ancient than the latter.

Mr. Sandars dealt with the principles on which the prehistoric flint-miners, who used the deer-horn pick, sank their shafts and worked, approached, and lighted their mines; and showed that a similar implement was employed in ancient copper mines in the Province of Oviedo in Spain. He ended his paper by recalling the fact that the deer-horn pick was also employed in the prehistoric and well-known salt mines at Salzburg, near Hallstatt in the Tyrol (?), where it was succeeded by, or possibly was contemporaneous with, a pick of copper or bronze hafted on to a wooden shaft, which was evidently derived in form from, and which served the same purpose as, the deer-horn tool.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Gowland referred to the ancient copper mines at Mitterberg, described the method of working there, and showed that the application of fire to the rock came to the assistance of the primitive tools employed, of which a copper or bronze pick, similar to the Salzburg pick, was one. He also described the primitive methods of mining employed in Japan in our own times.

Mr. Maberley Phillips gave an interesting description of the present methods of working flint mines in Suffolk, where neither ladders, nor hoisting gear, nor other modern appliances, are employed, and where the practice differs but little, if at all, from that described by Mr. Sandars as being in use in Neolithic flint-mining times. Several other Fellows took part in the discussion.

March 3.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. Mr. Wilson Crewdson exhibited two mediaeval silver seals and a copper cross-head of early thirteenth-century date. Lieut.-Col. Lyons exhibited four fourteenth-century silver seals.

The following were elected Fellows: as Ordinary Fellows, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, the Revs. H. D. Macnamara and C. W. Foster, and Messrs. E. L. Lutyens, Lewis J. U. Way, Edward

Owen, G. F. Legge, G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, and E. P. Monckton; and as Honorary Fellows, R. P. Camille de la Croix, S.J., Señor Don José Ramon Mérida, and Señor Don G. J. de Osma.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Feb. 16.—Prof. J. A. Thomson, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. F. Rousselet described some old microscopes exhibited to the meeting.—The President read a paper entitled 'Notes on *Dendrobrachia fallax*, a Rare and Divergent Antipatharian,' the subject being illustrated by specimens and by a number of preparations exhibited under microscopes in the room.—Mr. A. A. C. E. Merlin's paper, 'On the Measurement of the First Nine Groups of Grayson's Finest Twelve-Band Plate,' and Mr. F. H. Collins's paper 'On the Labelling of Microscopic Slides,' were read by Dr. Hebb.

A letter was read from Mr. Shearsby, in which he said he had sent to the Society a small bottle of diatoms gathered from the Yat River, in Australia, and asked if any one would tell him the names of the species included. He further offered to collect more specimens, if desired, when out on his geological excursions.—Mr. C. F. Rousselet exhibited, under six microscopes, four of the six known species of freshwater Medusae, and two of the hydroid polyps producing them, of which he gave a short account.

Messrs. C. E. Mannall Fretwell and A. Reid were elected Fellows.

PHILOLOGICAL.—March 4.—Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, Treasurer, in the chair.—Prof. Skeat's paper on 'English Etymologies' was read by Dr. Furnivall. The word *care* used once to be associated with the Latin *cura*; but the allied words in Latin must begin with *g*, and contain the syllable *gar*; its nearest cognates are the Latin *garritus* and *garrire*, as has been shown. The *casheo-nut* is not derived, as Littré says, from the Brazilian *acajaba*, which is the tree-name, but comes from *acaiú*, the name of its fruit. *Colander* (see 'N.E.D.') is from the Lat. *colatorium* ultimately; but its immediate source is the O. Provencal *colador*, the old form of the mod. Prov. *coulador* (Mistral), the *n* being intrusive. *Cromwell* (Notts), formerly *Crumwell*, is from the A.S. *crumb*, crooked, also a bend; "the well near a bend in a stream." *Crundel*, a ravine with a stream in it ('E.D.D.'), means "winding dale," from *crum*, *crumb*, winding, or bent. This is proved by the early spelling *crum-dal*, in Birch, 'Cart. Saxon,' i. 495-6. There is a *Crundale* in Kent, and a *Crondale* in Hants. *Dinerec*, "doubt," and *averec*, *vere*, also "doubt, fear," are Norman, from O.H.G. *weri*, "caution"; cf. Goth. *warei*, wariness, and E. *weary*. *Gaudy-day* occurs in a will dated 1516, 34 years earlier than previously noted. *Hemlock*, in the oldest spelling *hymb-lice*, is unexplained; Prof. Skeat takes it to mean "crooked-like," or "angular," from the sharp angles at which its branches start from the stem; cf. Lithuanian *kump-as*, a crooked stick, *tri-kampas*, a triangle; Gk. *kamptein*, to bend. *Knot*, as a bird-name, occurs in Middle Danish. *Pediment* was originally *periment*, a workman's term ('N.E.D.'): from *operiment*, in the simple sense of that which covers, a cover; due to saying "an periment," as a workman would, instead of "an operiment." *Operimentum* is in Cooper's 'Thesaurus,' and occurs 24 times in the Vulgate. *Petticoes* is fully explained in 'N.E.D.' but Cotgrave's *petitose* is a misprint for *petitoees*; though said not to occur in Godefroy, it does occur there, s.v. *oe*, the O.F. form of *vie*, a goose; so that *oe* is the pl. of *oe*. *Rascal* is known to have meant refuse; its etymology (not hitherto perceived) is given by Mistral; the O.F. *rasaille* is a variant of *resaille*, with *ra-* for Lat. *re-ad*. It really means "inner husk of a chesnut," the result of shelling it twice; hence a husk obtained with double trouble, which is highly significant. *Rebuke* is from Picard *rebuker* ('N.E.D.'), sense not worked out; it means "to trim a tree by cutting it back," from Late Lat. *busca*, a log, a stump. *Shire* has no connexion with *share*, but is allied to Lat. *cura*, O. Lat. *coira*, care, hence taking care of or management; the O.H.G. *skira* means "management," and *shire* was a province under management. Prof. Skeat also enlarged upon the words beginning in English with the letter *j* with many illustrations.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 1.—Dr. W. C. Unwin, V.P., in the chair.—It was reported that the Council had recently transferred 7 gentlemen to the class of Members, and that 31 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 7 Members and 18 Associate Members.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*March 7.*—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. E. Bryant, Mrs. Cazenove, Dr. B. Dyer, Miss Frankerd, Mr. S. Skinner, the Rev. W. R. Trench, Dr. Ralph Vincent, Mr. J. M. Williams, and Prof. A. M. Worthington were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—*March 7.*—Mr. W. C. Easdale read a paper on 'Sewage-Disposal Ideals.'

METTINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MOS.** Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Business Side of Architecture,' Mr. A. A. Hudson.
- SOCIETY OF ARTS.** 8.—'The Art and History of British Leadwork,' Lecture II, Mr. Lawrence Weaver. (Cantor Lectures.)
- Geographical Society.** 8.—'Exploring and Boundary Work in Bolivia,' Major P. H. Facon.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION.** 8.—'The Emotions and their Expression,' Lecture VI, Prof. F. W. Mott.
- Institution of Civil Engineers.** 8.—'Discussion on 'Birmingham Sewage-Disposal Works,' and 'Salisbury Drainage.'
- Zoological.** 8.30.—'A Contribution to the Skeletal Anatomy of *Chlamydoselache angustius*, Gaimard,' Mr. T. Goodley: 'On the Variation of the Sea-Elephant,' Prof. Einar Lomberg: 'On the Alimentary Tract of Certain Birds,' Mr. F. E. Beddard.
- Meteorological.** 7.30.—'Climatic Influences in Egypt and the Sudan,' Capt. H. G. Lyons.
- Entomological.** 8.
- Folk-lore.** 8.—'The Ancient Charm-Hymns of Ireland,' Miss Eleanor Hull: 'Method and Minotaur,' Mr. Andrew Lang.
- Microscopical.** 8.—'Antipatharians from the Indian Ocean,' Miss S. B. M. Summers: 'On the Visibility of the Tertiary of *Coscinodiscus asterorhynchus* in a Balsam Mount,' and 'Critical Microscopy,' Mr. E. M. Nelson.
- Society of Arts.** 8.—'The Foundations of Stained-Glass Work,' Mr. Noel Holston.
- TURNER.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Turner,' Lecture II, Mr. A. J. Finberg.
- Royal.** 4.30.—'The Pressure of Light against the Source: the Recoil from Light,' Prof. J. H. Poynting and Dr. Guy Barlow. (Bakerian Lecture.)
- Historical.** 8.—'The Two Sir John Fastolfs,' the late L. W. Vernon-Harcourt.
- Royal Numismatic.** 8.30.—'Chronology in the Short-Cross Period,' Mr. G. C. Brooke.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers.** 8.—'Discussion on 'Short Circuits of Large Electric Generators, and the Resulting Forces on Armature Windings,' and 'The Design of Turbo Field Magnets for A.C. Generators with special Reference to Large Units at the present time.'
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers.** 8.—'Compounding and Superheating in Horizontal Locomotives,' Mr. G. Hughes.
- Linnean.** 8.—'The Life-History of *Chermes himalayensis*, Steph., on the Spruce and Silver Fir,' Mr. E. F. Stebbing: 'A Contribution towards a Knowledge of the Neotropical Thysanoptera,' Mr. R. S. Bagnall.
- Chemical.** 8.30.—'Organic Derivatives of Silicon,' Part XIII, Messrs. P. Challenger and F. S. Kipping: 'Studies of Dynamic Isomerism,' Parts X and XI, Messrs. T. M. Lowry and H. W. Southgate: 'The Action of Aromatic Amines upon Malonic Ester,' Messrs. J. D. Chaffin and J. M. D. Olmsted.
- Society of Antiquaries.** 8.30.—'On the Present Condition of Cyprus Antiquities,' Mr. G. E. Jeffery: 'On a Stone Screen in St. Peter's Church, Dunstable,' Mr. Worthington G. Smith.
- Institution of Civil Engineers.** 8.—'The Construction of Warships,' Mr. N. Maas. (Students' Meeting.)
- Royal Institution.** 8.—'The Dynamics of Golf Ball,' Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
- Royal Institution.** 3.—'Electric Waves and the Electromagnetic Theory of Light,' Lecture VI, Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. DENT & SONS are publishing this spring primers of 'Astronomy,' by Prof. F. W. Dyson, and 'Geology,' by Prof. J. W. Gregory; and a book on 'Radio-Chemistry' by Mr. A. T. Cameron, with diagrams and illustrations.

THE aggregate rainfall at Greenwich last month was 2.72 inches, which is 1.23 above the average for February. During the gale on the evening of the 20th ult. the force of the wind there amounted a little before 9 o'clock to 30.7 lb. on the square foot. At Southport its velocity at one time exceeded eighty-five miles an hour.

THE last epoch of abundance of sun-spots has been unusually protracted; a very fine scattered group passed over the disk from the 17th ult. to the 1st inst., which Mr. J. H. Elgie, succeeded in seeing with the naked eye on the 25th ult.

HALLEY'S COMET was well observed by the Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, at Ashted, Surrey, on the evening of the 1st inst.; but even then its brightness scarcely exceeded the eighth magnitude. It was nearly in the middle of the zodiacal light, which that night was unusually distinct. The comet is now approaching the earth, distance about 1.89 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, or about 176,000,000 miles; but its apparent place is now too near the sun for it to be visible. The perihelion passage will take place on

April 20th, and the comet will probably about that time become visible to the naked eye in the early morning, situated near the star α Piscium. After a transit of the sun on May 19th, it will become visible in the evening—at first near α Tauri, and then moving into the northern part of Orion.

THE announcement from Geneva of a new comet situated near Halley's turns out to be founded on a mistake. M. Pidoux photographed on the 20th ult. a very bright object in that part of the sky, and, before it was possible to verify and identify it, noticed the report of the discovery of a comet at Cardiff, which afterwards turned out to be a remarkably bright meteor with a long and persistent train. M. Pidoux concluded that this was the same object which he had found on his plate; and this appeared subsequently to be confirmed by another registration on the edge of a plate taken on the 16th, which, however, was in fact an uncatalogued nebula.

WHEN comet c, 1909, was discovered by Mr. Daniel at Princeton, New Jersey, on the 6th of December, it was suggested that it might possibly be identical with comet 1867 I., which had been calculated to have a period of little more than forty years. Herr Ebell has, however, since shown that Daniel's comet has a very short period, amounting to only about 6.4 years. It passed its perihelion on the 29th of November, so that we may expect it again in the spring or summer of 1916. Many of the elements of the orbit present a striking resemblance to those of the comet of 1867 above mentioned; but, as Mr. Crommelin remarks in the January number of *The Observatory*, "Identity is scarcely possible, but there may be a connexion between them." The calculated period of that of 1867 (discovered by M. Stephan on the 25th of January) was known to be uncertain, and may possibly be a sixth or seventh multiple of the true one.

THOSE who retain any lingering notion that the so-called "canals" on Mars are really artificial formations should read Mr. Maunders' interesting article on the surface conditions of that planet in this month's number of *Knowledge*. The general conclusion is thus stated:—

"The 'canals,' then, are the chief streams and channels on the surface of the continents or higher grounds; the 'seas' the collections of shallow pools on the lower grounds; and we have little more reason to suppose the existence of animal life, still less of intelligent life, on Mars than on the moon."

In many respects, Mr. Maunders thinks, the condition of Venus probably approximates much more closely to that of the earth; but this question is gravely affected by the doubt still existing as to the rotation-period of Venus.

ANOTHER small planet was photographically discovered by Herr Helfrich at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 14th ult.

THE Second Annual Report of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, for the year ending July last, has just been issued as a Parliamentary Paper, price 2½d.

SOME details of considerable interest are given in the Allahabad *Pioneer* about the results of the tour made in Mongolia and the New Dominion by Mr. Tachibana, the young Japanese explorer. He visited, among other places historically interesting, Orkhon (the old Mongol capital), Kobdo,

Turfan, and Urumtsi, the last named being the official centre of the New Dominion. At Orkhon he took rubbings off a monument to Uigorki Khan, a Mongol chief of the seventh century; and near Lob Nor he unearthed a number of valuable MSS. relating to the kingdom of Lu-lan, which existed from the second century B.C. to the sixth century of our era.

MR. TACHIBANA's collection includes thirty long scrolls containing Buddhist sutras more or less complete, one being an Urghar specimen twelve yards long. There are also many fragments of paper on which is writing in Chinese-Urghar, Kok-Turki, and Kashgar-Brahmi. The most interesting item is a manuscript of the second century A.D., being an official letter from a Chinese envoy to the "native kings." The envoy styles himself "High Commissioner of the Western Country." As Mr. Tachibana will shortly arrive in England, his collection will be subjected to expert examination.

FINE ARTS

MR. FRANCIS MILTOUN, the author of *Castles and Châteaux of Old Burgundy and the Border Provinces* (Pitman), might, with the opportunities he has had, have written a most interesting and valuable guide-book to a region of France which is neglected by tourists. By this we mean Burgundy and Franche Comté; for the hundred pages which he adds at the end of the volume superficially describing parts of Savoy and Dauphiny are simply padding. Those great regions are "border provinces" with respect to Burgundy only in the sense that half the area of France—Languedoc, Bourbonnais, Champagne, &c.—may be so described. Embrun, which he includes in his itinerary, is a journey of thirteen hours by the fastest train from Dijon, the centre of Burgundy, and no traveller but a racing motorist would attempt to comprise places so remote from one another in one tour.

If the author had taken pains in describing the comparatively little-known places he visited in Burgundy alone, he need not have gone beyond the frontiers of the duchy of Charles the Bold to fill an excellent and useful volume. Burgundy, as he points out, contains a large number of châteaux and ancient towns, of great beauty and of historical interest, which, lying close to the main line of the P.L.M., might be visited with ease by travellers on their way to or from the Mediterranean and the Alps. But for every thousand tourists who go to see Chenonceaux or Azay-le-Rideau in Touraine, not one goes to Tanlay, or Ancy-le-Franc, or Chastellux, or Bussy-Rabutin, or Sully. But these fine examples of domestic architecture in rich and lovely country are not so unknown as Mr. Miltoun suggests. He intimates that they have been neglected even by the makers of guide-books. This is not so. Augustus Hare in his 'South-Eastern France' both described and sketched nearly all the important châteaux visited by Mr. Miltoun; and had the latter taken a little trouble, he might have done thoroughly what Hare did somewhat superficially. Moreover, the indispensable Joanne does not omit any of the places or monuments dealt with in this volume, and it is ungrateful of Mr. Miltoun not to recognize this, as he helps himself bountifully to Joanne's prose,

sometimes translating his sentences literally without a word of acknowledgment, and sometimes miscopying his proper names.

The *Athenæum* has more than once observed that publishing houses which produce books relating to France ought to have on their premises a reader capable of correcting elementary blunders in the spelling and accentuation of French words, and of revising a simple grammatical error. The volume before us (which contains a superabundance of French words and sentences) is in this respect most defective. No attempt has been made to furnish French words with their accents: hôtel, diner, château (sometimes printed "la chateau" for a change), hôpital, Dôle, Côte d'Or, où, trésor, aubépine, Léman, Saint André, Montmélian, Vézelay, Lunéville, are among the many words deprived of their accents. Sometimes their omission or wrongful insertion makes gibberish of a sentence, as in "on est prie de fermer la porte" or "L'Abbe de Cluni à rente." Proper names are everywhere distorted: "Falais" for Falaise; "Paray-le-Monail" for Paray-le-Monial; "Fernay" for Ferney; "Vibrave" for Vibraye; "Chantel" for Chantal; "Luvois" for Louvois; "Guitant" for Guitaut; "Montbossier" for Montboissier—more attention to Joanne would have rectified most of these. "Thus said Saint Beuve" (presumably Sainte-Beuve) is appended to a couplet which sings "les vieilles maisons," while Napoleon is made responsible for "chemins qui marche." Reference is made to the "Saône supérieur"; but though nothing is done to compensate for the lost accent, the author gets his average of genders partly right by means of "restaurants mondaines" and "hôtel privée." He also gives us "vallé noire," "rez de chausée," "bourgeoise houses," "chanoine" for chanoine, "préfectural" for préfectoral, "vendagne" for vendange, "closes" as the plural of clos, "bœuf-à-ladaub," and "cité movenageuse." He likewise confuses "gentilhomme," which means the quality or collective capacity of *gentilshommes*, with "gentilhomme," a little manor house. One of his borrowings from a French guide-book is unlucky. In the chapel at Tanlay he saw "a Descent from the Cross" by Peregrin and other religious paintings of the Flemish school. The painter of unfamiliar name came from nearer Florence than Flanders, being Perugino, whom the French guide-book-maker called "Perugin."

It would be hardly fair in a book of this class to criticize the historical erudition of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; but a writer who assumes the task of instructing ingenuous travellers in the history of France ought to have some notion of what happened in the lifetime of men whom he has probably known. For instance, he should not say that he saw near Briançon "the famous Napoleon obelisk commemorating the passage of the First Consul in 1806," nor that "Before a score of years had passed [after 1792] Savoy again became subject to an Italian Prince"; neither should he suggest that Marmont, Duc de Raguse, flourished just before the Franco-German War.

Mr. Miltoin seems to have visited most of the places he describes, and this makes it the greater pity that he has not taken pains to render his book valuable or even readable. Some of the places he treats so carelessly as to make those familiar with the country almost doubt if he has ever been on the spot. Thus he says that Saint Fargeau is "in the commune of Joigny"—which he also describes—it being at the other

end of the department of the Yonne, a three hours' journey of 80 kilometres by train.

Some of the impressionist sketches by Blanche McManus, "reproduced from paintings made on the spot," are worthy of a more carefully prepared text.

WORKS BY WOMEN ARTISTS.

EXAMINATION of upwards of a thousand exhibits which make up the two shows at the Suffolk Street and Grafton Galleries rather modifies our views as to what women are doing in art. On a previous occasion we were impressed as much by the greater opportunity they now enjoyed of flagrant wrongdoing as by any increase in enlightenment resulting from modern opportunities for study. This year we have some faint grounds for hoping that the merely imitative manufacture of sensational exhibition posters is but a passing phase with the younger generation, while we are shown only too definitely that such inspiration as lingered in the older fashion is dying out.

The Society of Women Artists at the Suffolk Street Galleries need not long detain us. The show is a mere welter of forms and colours idly varying for no cause at all but the painter's flaccid incapacity to hold a tone or sustain a line till she can vary it to some purpose. Mrs. Stanley Hebbert's *In Kensington Gardens* (343) is on the whole the best picture; but Miss Elise Thompson's *Mare and Foal* (290), Miss E. Thorowgood's *Versailles Gardens* (151), and in less degree Miss Roome's *Nocturne* (342), Miss Rowley Leggett's *Sheep in Snow* (283), and Mrs. Jardine's *Venice* (107) display sufficient power of abiding within the limitations of a selected theme to lift them from their aimless surroundings. Really, to marshal a few tones, to set in reasonable relations a few lines, is an ambition which would not satisfy most of the exhibitors, who seek for the "finish" which comes of a more complex technique. Yet the full resources of painting are to them as redundant as a full orchestra would be to the savage whose emotions find adequate expression within the narrower range of his native tom-tom.

At the exhibition of the Women's International Art Club the influence of the younger school of painting seems at least to have made for so much concentration as is implied by the encouragement to master one instrument at a time. This is so much to the good, and if the first results were rather distressing, it is because each inclined to utilize the special means of expression at her disposal as though it were the only one in the world. Yet after all we were probably wrong if we regarded this stridency as other than an advance. The earlier generation of women artists were too muddled to achieve stridency at all. In not a few of the exhibits here it is easy to establish connexion between the work of the pupils and that of the somewhat assertive executants from which they derive. Thus Miss E. A. Hope recalls alternately the late M. Garrido (44) and Mr. Brangwyn (45 and 95); Fräulein von Eickhof-Reitzenstein seems to have formed herself on Mr. Lavery; Miss Flora Lion perhaps on Mr. Solomon John Solomon; Miss Lily Defries probably on Mr. Max Böhm. These are not influences which make pre-eminently for tactful restraint, but in each case the pupil shows some capacity. It may be, indeed, that even so fine an art as that of Sofonisba Anguisciola

(the one "Old Master" whose repute will be exalted by the retrospective portion of this exhibition) was of but little wider range. Its perfect discretion seems to imply cognizance of whole worlds of expression which these moderns patently ignore, yet that discretion may have been impressed by the precept and practice of her teachers, just as much as assertiveness is inculcated to-day. Certainly the tiny *Portrait of the Artist* (10) and the large group *A Silk Merchant and his Wife* (6) are works of the highest interest, which would hardly discredit one of the great masters. A slight stiffness in the latter, which might (or might not) imply that the painter was utilizing a "recipe" hand or developing the faces on habitual lines, alone makes us desirous of seeing more works by this little-known painter, before attempting to place her definitely.

The other works by deceased artists are less important, neither Angelica Kauffmann (8, 11, 39, 60, 62, 71), nor Mary Beale (9), nor Aleyda Wolfsen (64) showing as more than painstaking copyists. Of a later generation, Marie Bashkirtseff is best represented by her painstaking, but uninspired *Portrait of Mademoiselle Caën* (18), and the late Bessie MacNicol (a less clever, but more charming artist) by her well-known *Sunshine* (56) and that curious anticipation of the later manner of Mr. George Henry, *Motherhood* (63). The solid ability, with less support of aestheticism, of Rosa Bonheur (20 and 209) and Madeleine Lemaire (319) is another element of strength to the show.

Yet while this section thus includes work signed by many well-known names, it cannot be said that, with the exception of Sofonisba Anguisciola's authoritative portraits, there is anything which outclasses such contemporary work as Mrs. Swynnerton's *Dream of Italy* (50), wherein the artist once more deals with the one task which stimulates her to a powerful act of visualization—the modelling of a torso in the open air. In such work as this, or the small landscapes by Miss Maud Button dotted about the walls (28, 35, 37), or the lively statuette (213) by Miss Christabel Dennison, we find no less innate power of artistic expression than is possessed by the earlier painters. At the same time, those earlier painters, down even to Mlle. Lemaire, had something that is lacking in their followers of the present day—an exacting technical standard.

How completely artistic development is dependent upon patronage is not generally realized because of an apparent exception. One person may double the parts of patron and artist—may have money to buy pictures and spend it on developing his own talent. Now, while occasionally valuable innovators have been recruited from this class (the history of European art would have been different had Manet not possessed a comfortable income), yet it is a new thing for us to depend on it for the main development of painting. The shrinkage of patronage has left it with a relatively much greater importance, and by an accident it consists in very large proportion of women. There happens to be a larger percentage of women than men with sufficient income to exist and study painting after a fashion, though not, perhaps, under the most favourable conditions; but most of the work done by men in the same circumstances is of a similar character, and in fairness it is to be remembered that this half-baked, looseknit painting comes not from the fact that the painters are women, but results from their lack of the stiffening of a professional training. A painter is rarely his own best patron.

DRAWINGS BY M. H. HARPIGNIES.

OF the two rooms at Messrs. Obach's Gallery the first is not the one to linger in. Even M. Harpignies has not been able to triumph over the almost invincible tendency of drawing in charcoal to become facile and evasive. The ease with which such drawings can be altered is indeed fatal; plausible generalities take the place of definite thought, and it cannot be pretended that this collection is worthy of the distinguished name it bears. For ourselves, we must confess that nothing else in the room gave us so much pleasure as a fine photograph of the artist, which, hanging at the beginning of the show, is so extraordinarily sympathetic as to make delightful what in theory might be regarded as an intrusion of the personal element. Here is precisely M. Harpignies as we had imagined him—a formidable, yet humorous embodiment of that truly professorial severity which in a long line of academic painters has had so consolidating an influence on French art.

Of the descendants of Claude and Poussin, M. Harpignies might be called the last, only that we hope and believe he is not the last, and that somewhere in obscure fashion there will inevitably, by a law of nature, reappear the order and measured symmetry which are such important elements in the French character. M. Carliège had a clever drawing in *Le Rire* some weeks back, representing a painter gazing with uncontrollable disgust upon his first-born, unconsoled by the misplaced assurances of nurse and doctor. "Beau ?" says the wretched artist. "Il n'est que trop beau. Dites qu'il est 'école'—qu'il est 'pompier.' Et moi qui suis un néo-indépendant."

Just so, notwithstanding parental effort to keep them in the broad way of fashionable anarchy, there will spring from the loins of contemporary revolutionists a progeny shamelessly reverting to the classical tradition.

In the meantime, we do homage to an admirable exponent of an apparently declining mode. M. Harpignies may be stigmatized as "école": he is never, except perhaps in these charcoal drawings, "pompier"; and in the admirable series of water-colours in the second room an invincible preference for being, if necessary, dull rather than irresponsible, never in fact results in dullness. The drawings are not, of course, all up to the same standard of merit; certain small ones which in catalogue order come early in the show evince, indeed, little more than such ability as is within the reach of a cultivated amateur of fine taste enjoying the disciplinary advantages of restricted method and materials. From these we pass, by a happily arranged scale of constantly increasing inspiration, to the elegant *Sea Coast* (40); the large scholarly drawing *The Bridge of SS. Péres, Paris* (42); the somnolent suavity of the *Sunset on the River* (43); and finally to the masterly *Park of St. Fargieu* (46), the wonderful combination of vivid actuality and fine style, *Paris, Bains Vigier* (50), or the delicate amenity of the *View of Nice* (51). M. Harpignies shows in some of these drawings a unique power of dealing with one of the most beautiful effects in nature, the crisp interlacings against a calm evening sky of trees of open pattern, pierced almost throughout their leafage with escapements into the distant air. He does this not by miraculous imitation, as a primitive might, but by a summary which secures at once their elegance and their serenity; and he is thus enabled to use with perfect freedom this most seductive motive as an element in land-

scapes of large and generous design. Certain little-known Danish painters of the beginning of the nineteenth century had a share of this gift in a form more prim and less magisterial. They shared, perhaps, a local inspiration emanating from the city where all studied.

We remember an admirable old painter, shelved as drawing master in a French provincial town, who was wont consolingly to reassure an English confrère for the stylistic shortcomings of his work by an eminently characteristic phrase: "Vous y arriverez," he would say. "Je vois—que vous avez fait des études classiques." Few of us are now so naive as to suppose, as was once thought, that a smattering of Greek or Latin will help us to paint; yet this hankering after a closer touch with classic tradition is the lure which has long drawn a certain class of painter to Rome, with results often far more substantial than were to be expected on merely material grounds. M. Harpignies is of the Roman School, like Claude and Poussin and Corot, and it is fitting that one or two pictures of Rome (33 and 44) should appear in any exhibition of his work as a confession of origin.

MR. LOUIS GINNETT'S CABINET PICTURES.

AT the Fine-Art Society's Galleries is a collection of work by a young painter whose work we have already regarded favourably in our notices of recent exhibitions. The show corroborates our impression of a modest, careful executant, apt to shine by contrast with the more blatant performers with whom he is usually compared. He is probably most to be commended as a painter of small-scale portraits such as might with advantage be ordered more frequently in preference to the life-size presentation—portrait of commerce, and for this field he has certain gifts of intimacy and refinement. On the other hand, there is an absolute lack of invention—by which we mean, not illustrative enterprise, but the power to recognize in nature hints for pictorial design. No. 13, *The Blue Petticoat*, is the most promising in this direction, with a colour-scheme more compact and natural than is to be found in any of the others.

MR. W. WALCOT'S WATER-COLOURS.

IN the adjoining room are the clever, rather monotonous water-colours of London, Venice, and Rome by Mr. W. Walcot. Objects of every texture and at every distance are reduced to the same knife-edge sharpness, which might be tolerable if, as befits the devotee of an arbitrary convention, Mr. Walcot would also reduce his scenes to the barest possible statement. In *Dean's Yard, Westminster* (55), or the even better *Sacristy of St. Peter's, Rome* (46), he seems inclined thus to reduce the number of forms set down. As a rule, however, he is bent on abundant detail, which inevitably involves repetition, and precludes fine relations. His streets have no hum, but only the rattle of sheet metal.

THE SALTING BEQUEST TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE collection bequeathed by Mr. Salting to the British Museum consists for the most part of drawings, of which forty-one belong to the Italian School; five—by Alonso Cano

and Murillo—to the Spanish; nine—including Holbein and Hollar—to the German; fifty-six to the French; one hundred and ten to the Dutch and Flemish; and sixty-nine to the British School. In addition to these, two fine leaves from illuminated MSS., of the Sienese and Milanese schools respectively, and a considerable number of engravings and etchings by old masters, have been accepted by the Trustees. The prints, by Schongauer, Dürer, Beham, Marcantonio, Rembrandt, Ostade, Hollar, and a few other engravers, are remarkable for fine quality rather than rarity; indeed, the only subject not hitherto represented at all in the Museum is a 'Venus and Cupid' (B. 47) by Nicoletto da Modena. There are also eleven Japanese woodcuts. The total number of prints and drawings is four hundred and forty-four.

Among the drawings several are of capital importance, and at least twenty or thirty could be named which any collection in the world might envy. The two portraits by Dürer and Holbein are typical of either artist at his best. The Dürer is the splendid charcoal drawing from the Warwick Collection (Lippmann, 403), which long passed erroneously as a portrait of Lucas van Leyden, whose genuine portrait by Dürer is a silver-point, mentioned in Dürer's diary, and now preserved in the Musée Wicar at Lille. An engraving, probably of the early seventeenth century, based upon the Salting drawing, long passed muster as a portrait of Lucas engraved by himself, and deceived so good a connoisseur as Bartsch, who includes it in his catalogue of Lucas van Leyden (No. 173); but it is now discredited. The Dürer drawing, though the sitter is unknown, is one of the most searching portraits by the great German master, and a more majestic and imposing work of art than any of its class in the collection to which it has now been added. The Holbein—one of Mr. Salting's latest and most fortunate acquisitions—is the tender and exquisite portrait of an Englishwoman, drawn in chalk, Indian ink, and body-colour on pink paper, which was one of the chief attractions at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club's exhibition of 'Early English Portraits' last summer. A second Dürer is the graceful pen-and-ink drawing, dated 1514, of St. Michael and the Dragon, unknown to Lippmann, but published by the Dürer Society (ix. 21). It is a decorative design, apparently for the sheath of a dagger.

Of the Italian School perhaps the finest example is a sheet of sketches in red and black chalk by Andrea del Sarto, including studies for an angel in his picture of the Assumption in the Pitti Palace. The quattrocento is represented by a well-known drawing from the Warwick Collection, a study for a fountain, of the school of Mantegna, not, perhaps, forcible enough to pass as the master's own work. There are drawings by Lorenzo di Credi, Fra Bartolommeo, and other good artists, which are genuine examples, but of no great beauty or interest. Some of the later Italians, on the other hand, are excellently represented, notably Guercino and Antonio Canale, by whom there is an important set of four large drawings of state ceremonies at Venice, in addition to other Venetian subjects and a scene in Rome, a charming view of the island in the Tiber with the Temple of Vesta.

The French drawings are extremely good. They include, in the first place, the finest set of crayon portraits by the Clouets and their school that exists outside the famous collection in the Musée Condé at Chantilly. This is the set of thirty-two drawings collected in the eighteenth century by Ignatius

Hugford, who attributed them to Holbein, and designed for them an ornamental frontispiece in which that error is perpetuated. Horace Walpole saw them at Hugford's house in the Via Bardi at Florence, and afterwards begged his friend Mann, in a letter of October 23rd, 1742, to buy them for him if he "could get them tolerably reasonable"; "they were of Holbein" in Walpole's opinion also, though most of them date from about the year 1580, and only two can reasonably be assigned to Holbein's contemporary Jean Clouet. They have been recently published by M. Moreau-Nélaton, and were fully discussed by M. Louis Dimier in the January number of *The Burlington Magazine*.

Next in order come a charming Poussin and half a dozen Claudes, two of which are of great beauty. Of the five chalk drawings by Watteau, two are studies for figures in the Louvre version of 'L'Embarquement pour l'Île de Cythère.' A woman at her toilet and a lady sitting in an easy attitude with an open book on her lap are exquisite things in very different styles; the fifth Watteau, studies of a woman's head in two positions, is genuine and correct, but a little dull. A pastoral by J. G. Wille, in which a boy and girl are clambering on the thatch of a rustic shed and offering one another flowers, has a note recording that it was drawn on Montmartre in 1760; the eighteenth-century idyll is in striking contrast to all the modern associations of that locality.

The Dutch drawings include examples of many leading artists of the seventeenth century from A to Z (Avercamp to Zeeman), and the average of excellence is high. The Rembrandts, sixteen in number, will, of course, excite most interest; but there are capital examples of Berchem, Cuyper, Dusart, Van Copen, Ostade, and Ruysdael, to name but a few of the Dutch painters whose drawings are to be found in all large collections. The rare master Brouwer is represented by an exceedingly good drawing of a boor in a tavern. Two generations of the Brueghels are represented: Pieter, the Elder, by a pen-drawing, washed with indigo, of three blind pilgrims, signed and dated 1566; and his son Jan by an entertaining scene in a harbour with fishing smacks and loafers. Neither of these is wholly above suspicion, for the technique of the former suggests a repetition by another hand, while of the second, a replica, or deceptive copy, exists at Amsterdam. The drawings by Van Dyck, chiefly of religious subjects, are not very interesting; Rubens is poorly represented, Jordaens not at all.

The single drawing of the early Flemish School is the half-length figure of a female saint in silver-point, touched with flesh-colour, which was reproduced in the second series of the Vasari Society's publications, where it was described by Mr. Colvin as a nearly contemporary copy from the St. Mary Magdalene in a triptych by Rogier van der Weyden, belonging to Lady Theodora Guest. The British Museum already possessed a finer silver-point drawing of the same figure, which seems to be the master's original sketch, as well as a Virgin by the same hand as the Salting version, so that a very interesting group is completed by this addition.

The English drawings comprise numerous landscape sketches by Gainsborough and Constable; examples of J. R. Cozens, Bonington, De Wint, James Holland, Wilkie and Landseer; and some beautiful and unusual water-colours by Stothard, illustrating a shooting competition at Dumfries. But the

most notable addition to the Museum collection, in which several of those masters were already amply represented, is the group of eighteen water-colours by Turner, by whom the Print-Room has hitherto possessed very little. The Turners were included, with other framed drawings, in the brief exhibition of the Salting Collection recently held at Messrs. Agnew's Gallery.

The remaining drawings, both English and foreign, are, with few exceptions, little known. They illustrate once again the wide range of Mr. Salting's knowledge and taste, and the forethought by which the national collections are now so greatly benefiting.

An exhibition of the drawings is to open on the 17th, and should attract wide attention.

THE HELLENIC SOCIETY.

ON Lady Day the Hellenic Society will move from the rooms which, as tenant of the Royal Asiatic Society, it has occupied at 22, Albemarle Street, ever since its foundation in 1879, into larger quarters at 19, Bloomsbury Square. The record of the Society has been one of steady progress, and the services it has rendered to the cause of Hellenic studies during the past thirty-one years have been generally recognized, not only in this country, but also in the Colonies, on the Continent, and in the United States. It is natural that during this period its library, and more recently its photographic collections, should have grown so much as to necessitate more ample accommodation. On financial grounds it was not found possible to take larger rooms in its old neighbourhood. It is true that the Society's income increases, but hardly in proportion to the claims that are made upon it. If it is to maintain the high standard of *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* and to continue its grants to the British Schools at Athens and Rome, but a small margin is left for aiding other projects of exploration, excavation, and research.

We think, therefore, the Council have done wisely in seeking the larger premises now necessary in a less expensive quarter. Bloomsbury is especially well supplied in respect of electric railways; the proximity of the British Museum is very convenient for readers; and the first floor of the pleasant old-fashioned house that has been acquired will give the Society a dignified home where it may continue its work for many years to come.

As its responsibilities in the matter of rent and other expenses will increase with the change, it is hoped that the occasion may also be marked by a further access of members. Whatever may be the result of the renewed controversy concerning Greek in our Universities and public schools, there can hardly be two opinions as to the claims which this Society can legitimately make upon all who recognize the supreme value of Hellenic studies in the life of any nation which rises above merely material aims. Particulars as to the objects of the Society may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. J. ff. Baker-Pennoye, at 22, Albemarle Street, W. Notice will be given of the re-opening of the Library, which will be closed from March 25th onwards for re-organization.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold last Saturday the following pictures by Sir J. Noel Paton, the property of the late Mr. James Paton: *The Pursuit of Pleasure*, 558l.; *Beati Mundo Corde*, 126l.; *The Choice*, 136l.; *In Die Malo*, 162l.; *Lux in*

Tenebris, 126l.; *The Great Shepherd*, 168l.; *The Man of Sorrows*, 126l.; *Thy Will be Done*, 126l.

The following were the property of the late Mr. W. S. Partridge. Drawings: *Rosa Bonheur*, *In the Highlands*, 178l.; *Birket Foster*, *Cross-Bow Practice*, 367l.; *The Return of the Gleaners*, 283l.; *T. M. Richardson*, *An Italian Town*, on the coast, with figures and animals, 141l.; *The Village of St. Pierre*, *Val d'Entremont*, *Pass of the Great St. Bernard*, 141l.

Pictures: *E. de Blaas*, *Flirtation*, 168l.; *A. A. Lesrel*, *The Game of Chess*, 115l.; *C. Burton Barber*, *A Special Pleader*, 199l.; *T. Blinks*, *The Find*, *Gone Away*, *Full Cry*, and *The Death* (a set of four), 173l.; *Vicat Cole*, *Harvest Time*, 283l.; *E. Crofts*, *Charles II. at Whiteladies*, after the Battle of Worcester, 210l.; *P. Graham*, *Highland Cattle*, by the edge of a loch, 220l.; *B. W. Leader*, *A Sunny Autumn Evening on the Llwgwy*, North Wales, 138l.

The remaining pictures were from various collections: *B. W. Leader*, *Evening Solitude*, 157l.; *Briton Rivière*, *A Fairy Tale*, 136l.; *A Master of Kings*, 123l.; *Romney*, *Mrs. Charles Strickland* (née Cecilia Townley), in white dress and pink cloak, in a landscape, holding a scroll, 472l.; *A. F. Ysselsteijn*, *Portrait of a Lady*, in white dress embroidered with gold, gauze scarf, and pearl ornaments, 147l.; *J. Pettie*, *Charles Surface selling his Ancestors*, 173l.

On Monday Turner's drawing of Falmouth Harbour fetched 199l.

Messrs. Sotheby sold on the 3rd and 4th inst. the following Japanese works: *Suzuki Harunobu*, *A Yoshiwara Beauty as Jokufu*, seated on the back of a white crane, 29l.; *Insect-catching a night scene*, 36l.; *Katsugawa Shuncho*, *Ladies caught in a Shower*, diptych, 35l.; *Kitagawa Utamaro*, *The Wedding*, diptych, 29l.; *A Summer Storm*, triptych, 30l.; *The Awabsheli Divers of Ise*, triptych, 30l.; *The Niwaka Festival Procession*, heptateych, 45l.; *Utawaga Toyohiro*, an *Insect-Seller*, triptych, 25l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE work of Mr. Frank Brangwyn at the spring exhibition of the Munich Secessionists is attracting much attention, and his methods are highly praised by some of the critics, who commend them to the German School as worthy of imitation.

A GLASGOW collector has just sold Whistler's 'Fur Jacket' to the Worcester Museum, Mass. The lady represented is Miss Maud Franklin, one of the artist's favourite models. The picture originally cost Mr. William Burrell 1,200l., of which Whistler received 800l. Nearly 10,000l. is said to have recently been paid for it.

FOLLOWING on the Exhibition of Portraits of Children at Bagatelle, Paris, to which reference has already been made in these columns, there is to be one of portraits, official and private, of members of European and other reigning families. This exhibition is being organized by the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts.

M. EDMOND CHARLES YON, well known as a landscape artist, was found dead a few days ago in his apartments at Versailles. M. Yon, who was born in Paris on March 31st, 1861, was at one time a regular exhibitor at the Salon, though he had shown nothing for some years. His Salon picture of 1889, 'Le Pont Valentré, à Cahors,' is in the Luxembourg.

THE death is also announced of M. Denis Pierre Bergeret, whose little pictures of flowers, fruit, and still life have formed an annual feature at the Salon since 1870. He was originally a house painter, and working every day at the residence of Isabey, he so impressed that artist that he was taken into his studio as a pupil. Bergeret was born at Ville-Paris (Seine-et-Marne) in 1843.

On January 16th an altarpiece representing the Madonna and Child between SS. Vitus and Modestus was stolen from the church at Campo, near Feltre. The Italian press ascribes this picture to Pietro Luzzo, better known as *Morto da Feltre*; but the late Dr. Ludwig, in common with Don Antonio Vecellio, the historian of the painters of Feltre, attributed it to Lorenzo Luzzo, the brother of Pietro. An authentic work by Lorenzo, painted for the church of S. Stefano at Feltre, is now in the Museum at Bonn. The stolen picture is of a size which would have deterred most thieves; but there seems no limit to such proceedings in Italy.

A MADONNA AND CHILD attributed to Van Dyck, which was stolen from the Palazzo Bianco at Genoa in December last, has been recovered. It was found concealed in a box with a false bottom and packed for exportation.

THE *Cicerone* (Heft 4) reproduces a drawing by Pisanello in the Lanna Collection (which is to be sold at Stuttgart on May 8th-11th) representing two female figures and other studies. The types of the two women, with the typical head-gear, are highly characteristic of Pisanello; they closely resemble the types in the fresco of the legend of St. George in Sant' Anastasia at Verona. On the reverse of the sheet are represented a bearded man in a long mantle and a monk (not reproduced). These figures, according to the writer of the note in the *Cicerone*, show an equally intimate connexion with Pisanello's panel depicting St. George and St. Anthony the Hermit in the National Gallery.

A LARGE altarpiece has been discovered in the parish church of the picturesque little town of S. Bartolomeo del Cervo, not far from Diana Marina on the Italian Riviera, which the Director of the Turin Gallery reports to be in excellent preservation and of considerable interest. It is perhaps not generally known that many interesting altarpieces still exist in village churches in the little hill towns of Liguria. One of the finest is a signed and dated work by Antonio Brea, a relation of the better-known Lodovico Brea. An exhaustive study of the latter painter will shortly appear in *L'Arte*, from the pen of Dr. Pietro Toesca.

THE rediscovered tomb, in Hampstead Churchyard, of James McArdell, the leader of eighteenth-century engraving, badly needs restoration. It is sought, too, to acquire for the local collection of celebrities associated with Hampstead, McArdell's rare portrait, which Earlom engraved. For the benefit of the "McArdell Fund," instituted for these purposes by the Rev. E. Koch of Holly Mount, Hampstead—to whom contributions may be forwarded—there will be a "Reading" by Mr. Frederick Wedmore at the Hampstead Subscription Library next Monday afternoon.

At the meeting of the Société des Antiquaires de France on February 16th M. Vitry displayed photographs of several miniatures in an interesting illuminated MS. at Gmunden, the property of the Duke of Cumberland. The miniatures were probably produced in the workshop of Jean Bourdichon.

EXHIBITIONS.

Sat. (March 12).—Mr. F. W. Carter's Pictures and Pastels, and Mrs. Helen Bedford's Portraits in Pastel, Mr. van Wisselingh's Gallery.
—Signorina Emma Ciardi's Paintings, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
—Mr. Mark Fisher's Landscapes in Oil and Water Colour, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
—M. Henri Le Sidaner's Pictures, 'Nuits de Paris,' Goupil Gallery.

Sat. (March 12).—Mezzotints and Engravings from Mr. H. S. Theobald's Collection, Messrs. Colnaghi's Gallery.
—Pencil Society's Point Drawings, New Dudley Galleries.
—Portraits and Landscapes by Early British and Foreign Masters, Private View, Messrs. Shepherd's Gallery.
Tues. Water-Colours of Paris by the late John Puleylove, Private View, St. George's Gallery, 108, New Bond Street.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Ivanhoe*.

ON January 31st, 1891, the Royal English Opera-House, built by Mr. D'Oyly Carte, was opened with the romantic opera '*Ivanhoe*,' libretto by Julian Sturgis, music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. Over a hundred performances were given, after which, for a short time, '*La Basoche*' was played, and then the Opera-House became the Palace Theatre of Varieties. Sullivan's opera has—and not unnaturally—been considered the main cause of the decline and fall of the Opera-House, so much so that up to now no impresario has ventured to revive it. Mr. Thomas Beecham, however, has had the courage to do so, and it was performed at Covent Garden last Tuesday evening.

For many years the Gilbert-Sullivan operas had enjoyed triumphant success when, in 1879, George Grove expressed the hope that Sullivan would "apply his gifts to the production of a serious opera on some subject of abiding human or national interest." This hope was, it is thought, the germ from which sprang '*Ivanhoe*.' Fashions in music change very rapidly, and the extraordinary attractiveness and magnetic influence of Wagner's works has gradually caused the public to take less and less interest in works of the classical masters. Serious musicians know, however, that certain works of Mozart, Gluck, and Weber, are masterpieces; and though they are old and written in a form which is no longer in use, these facts do not prevent recognition of their exceeding great merits. Now '*Ivanhoe*' is old, older indeed than it seems; for with the exception of a mild use of representative themes, and here and there a Wagnerian phrase, there is no trace of Sullivan's having benefited by Wagner's criticisms of the ordinary style of opera in his day, or by his attempts to break down many foolish conventions.

How far Sullivan was responsible for the unbalanced, patchy libretto, we cannot say; but we are inclined to think that success had made him somewhat careless, and that he did not trouble much about it. One thing is certain: he wrote his best music to the most dramatic part of the story, the scene between Rebecca and Brian in Torquilstone Castle. Some of the music is very much of the ballad order; the scene between the King and the Friar is too long, though the music has a certain and appropriate English flavour. Then at times there are pleasant strains, such as the chorus "Light foot upon the dancing green." But what with the dramatic

weaknesses of the book, especially in the third act, and the few places in which the music is really interesting, the work leaves the hearer cold. There is one thing to say in favour of Sullivan. His music is spontaneous, and, as in his Savoy operas, there are many delicate orchestral touches.

Though we are not of opinion that this revival of '*Ivanhoe*' implies a new lease of life, Mr. Beecham must be thanked for letting us hear it. It is well sometimes to look backwards, and we should remember that if Sullivan did not succeed in writing an epoch-making work, no British composer has since achieved that feat. The cleverest, most characteristic stage work which we can recall since '*Ivanhoe*' is Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's '*Shamus O'Brien*,' an opera which we are glad to find among those which Mr. Beecham thinks of giving during his summer season.

An excellent performance was given of Sullivan's opera under the direction of Mr. Percy Pitt, and it was splendidly mounted. The chief *dramatis personæ*, Rebecca and *Ivanhoe*, were admirably impersonated by Miss Perceval Allen and Mr. Walter Hyde. Friar Tuck's "Ho! Jolly Jenkin" was well sung by Mr. Harry Dearth.

Musical Gossip.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM has signed a contract with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree for a season of light opera, to be given under the management of Mr. Thomas Quinlan at His Majesty's Theatre. It will open early in May, and last for eleven weeks. Among the works under consideration are '*Shamus O'Brien*,' as stated above, '*Hänsel and Gretel*,' '*Manon*,' '*Mignon*,' '*Werther*,' '*Cendrillon*,' '*Tales of Hoffmann*,' and '*Figaro*.' The operas will be sung in English.

A SETTING of Ingoldsby's '*Look at the Clock*,' for tenor and contralto *solis*, chorus, and orchestra, by Mr. Hubert Bath, was produced at the final concert of the second season of the Queen's Hall Choral Society at Queen's Hall last Wednesday week. In the previous season the composer's '*Wedding of Shon Maclean*,' with its skilful humorous music and effective orchestration, achieved a genuine success. There is much to praise in the new work, yet it has not the same life and spontaneity; the fun is sporadic. Mr. Bath the musician is not to blame, but he selected a poem which did not give him the chance of even equalling his first attempt of the kind. The performance, under the direction of Mr. Franco Leoni, seemed, however, to give pleasure.

DR. RICHARD STRAUSS will conduct the performance of '*Elektra*' at Covent Garden this evening.

THOMAS AUGUSTINE ARNE—the composer of '*Rule, Britannia*,' of the opera '*Artaxerxes*,' which, produced in 1762, retained possession of the stage for over three-quarters of a century; and of many songs which enjoy a popularity greater even than those of Purcell—was born on March

12th, 1710. This bicentenary of his birth is not to pass unnoticed. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, is the church in which Arne was baptized, and where he was buried on March 15th, 1778, and Mr. E. H. Mosse, the rector, and Mr. H. E. Wall, the organist, are asking for subscriptions for the laudable object of commemorating the composer by a tablet and a coloured window.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT SOCIETY will give a special Arne concert at Queen's Hall to-morrow afternoon, the programme of which will contain special notes by Dr. W. H. Cummings on Arne and his music. And on Tuesday next, the 132nd anniversary of the composer's death, Dr. Cummings will read a paper on 'Dr. Arne' before the members of the Musical Association, at which autograph letters and music will be exhibited.

For the Gloucester Festival next September novelties will be contributed by Dr. Vaughan Williams (an orchestral work) and Messrs. Granville Bantock and Basil Harwood. Dr. Brewer, the Festival conductor, has promised a Suite for chorus and orchestra, with the pleasant title 'Summer Sports.' Sir Hubert Parry has generously offered to build a gallery over the staircase leading to the Shire Hall concert-room, also to remove the side seats and reconstruct the orchestra. The cost of these changes will be £1,500. A new organ will have to be built, and the money for this, about £1,300, is to be raised by subscriptions.

The students of the opera class of the Guildhall School of Music will give three performances of Purcell's 'Dido and Æneas'—two on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next, and the third on Saturday afternoon.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The performance of Wagner's 'Ring' for the first time in these islands outside London has been carried through with great success in Edinburgh. Herr Denhof, the promoter of the enterprise, is to be heartily congratulated on the results attained. The four performances of last week (repeated this week) were remarkable alike for the efficiency of the orchestra, the splendour of the scenery, and the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the singers. Herr Balling, who presided at Bayreuth last year, was the conductor. Many people from Glasgow and other parts of Scotland attended the performances, and it is almost certain that Glasgow will follow Edinburgh in staging the great work."

At Girton College an Organ Scholarship, presented by Mr. Sedley Taylor, of the value of 50*l.* a year for three years, will be offered for competition in June next. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Clover, Coleby, Grange Road, Cambridge.

MR. MAX UNGER would be glad of any information concerning the life and works of the composer Muzio Clementi (1752-1832), also of his letters and autographs, &c., for a biography of the composer. His address is Liebigstrasse 9^H, Leipzig.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SEN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	— Sav. Royal Opera (Mr. Beecham's Season), Covent Garden.
MON.	— Mr. Darbishire Jones's Cello Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	Miss Mary Cooper's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Sutherland-Thornhill Chamber Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Bach Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Francesca Woolf's Cello Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
WED.	— Misses van Hulst's Violin and Cello Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Grace Thynne's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	New Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Helena Lewyn's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. Plunket Greene's Song Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
—	Bruce Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	— Mr. Walton Ford's Song Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Edith Gunthorpe's Schumann Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
SAT.	Messrs. L. Borwick and G. Henschel's Concert, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ROYALTY.—*The Way the Money Goes: a Play in Three Acts.* By Lady Bell.

THE STAGE SOCIETY has more than once passed on one of its "finds" to the regular theatre, but rarely has a piece produced under its auspices so well deserved a wider publicity as Lady Bell's study of artisan life in the North of England, 'The Way the Money Goes.' Playgoers can see at the Royalty just now a work that is worth any half-dozen ordinary plays by virtue of the faithfulness of its observation and the "sweet reasonableness" of its handling of human nature in the rough.

Lady Bell knows North-Country character and the dinginess of its urban environment thoroughly, and she is therefore aware that one of the curses of Yorkshire or Lancashire working-class homes is the mania—not only of men, but of married women also—for betting. Politics, the newspaper, the tavern, the local football match—these, apart, from speculation on the turf, are the artisan's main pleasures. Is it any wonder that, in the battle to maintain his place and keep out of the workhouse, he should bite eagerly at the bait which is persistently dangled before his eyes of attaining riches in a moment and without an effort? The woman's case is harder still. Married at an early age, worried with children for whom there is no room to play, forced to scrape and pinch, she is even more tempted to risk on horse-races money that should be devoted to food and clothes.

It is conditions such as these which Lady Bell reflects truly and cleverly in what is not so much a play as a series of tableaux—street-scenes or domestic interiors—and she selects as her victim a woman who has for years kept free from the failing of her neighbours, but suddenly gives way to the contagion of example. Why Mrs. Holroyd, whose husband is a man of sterling, if somewhat harsh rectitude, should copy a practice, of the evil results of which she must have had considerable vicarious experience, it is difficult to understand. A newly wedded bride might have had the excuse of ignorance; she has not. Still, every playwright asks some little concession from the audience, and Mrs. Holroyd's improbable lapse is the one flaw in Lady Bell's scheme. At any rate, the heroine's outbreak symbolizes aptly a natural weakness of her class; and the whole handling of her case—her reckless continuance of betting till her debts reach for her an enormous figure, the arrival of the bailiff and the discovery of her folly just as her husband is promised an improved position and has saved enough money to gratify one of her ambitions, his ultimate pardon

of her offence after some searchings of heart and severe speeches—is free from sensational embroidery and the cheaper pessimism. Even the fanatic for happy endings ought to get pleasure out of the story.

The wife and her husband are made thoroughly alive; there is not the smallest attempt at idealizing either their natures or their surroundings. And Lady Bell's chief interpreters are as careful as the author not to introduce any spurious sentiment or pretty romanticism into the portraiture of these two characters. Miss Helen Haye, a new-found actress who is obviously born to her trade, catches exactly the gait, the dress, the burr, the half-sullen manner, the tongue-tied reserve of such a woman as Mrs. Holroyd; while Mr. Nye Chart's picture of the husband, though drawn on broader and less subtle lines, is worthy of association with Miss Haye's artistry. Such performances as theirs plainly show that there is plenty of talent to be discovered on our stage outside the ranks of "star" actors. It is "live" plays that give the players their chance.

LYCEUM.—*The Fighting Chance: a Play in Four Acts.* By E. Ferriss and B. P. Matthews.

THIS is a melodrama of the military type, a story of frontier fighting and patriotism and gallantry, with, of course, the vices corresponding as foil. It abounds in excitement, has broad comic relief, and is a thoroughly good specimen of its class. But the worst of military melodrama is that it lowers as much as it exalts the service, for, if your hero is a soldier, so must be your villain, and a soldier villain, according to Messrs. Ferris and Matthews, is capable of anything. He will accuse an innocent brother-officer of cheating at cards, and force him to send in his papers on the eve of war, merely because both men love the same girl. He will display a bullying temper, and as leader of a punitive expedition shell native villages containing women. He will commit suicide sooner than venture his life to save English ladies from the mercies of Pathan fanatics. All these weaknesses, it is true, show off the nobility of the hero, who in the Lyceum play wins the Victoria Cross as a ranker, and volunteers in place of the villain to rescue the captive nurses at the risk of torture. Still, it is a fact that the conventions of melodrama, if the villain is to be a soldier, oblige him to affront every ideal of his profession.

To say all this may seem taking melodrama too seriously. But melodrama at the Lyceum is a serious entertainment, taken seriously by vast crowds of playgoers. It is but fair to the audience to state that they hiss heartily the villain, whose wickedness Mr. Eric Mayne portrays with intensity, and that they hail with applause every sturdy speech, every note of pathos sounded by a couple of characters rather more material to the

story than the hero. One is an army doctor of much sense and humour, who is admirably individualized by Mr. Halliwell Hobbes. The other is the hero's bluff uncle, a man whose ward is betrayed by the villain and whose body is racked by Pathan torturers; in this part Mr. Frederick Ross exhibits all his wonted command of diction. The hero is made an agreeable lad by Mr. Minster; and such feminine interest as the story has is well sustained by Miss Maitland and Miss Relph.

DUKE OF YORK'S REPERTORY THEATRE.—
The Madras House: a Comedy in Four Acts. By Granville Barker.

As we watch through four acts this fantasia of talk about the family affairs of a firm of London drapers and the business routine and social conditions of their employees, we get glimpses of what a severer art might have made of the material. With every act Mr. Barker starts as it were a fresh enterprise, and introduces for some special occasion characters—sometimes half a dozen at a time—for which he has no further use. We are introduced to some interesting social problems—the unmarried daughters of the suburbs, the living-in system of London shops, the clubman's as opposed to the sentimentalist's code of sex, Eastern and Western ideas of woman and marriage; but the subjects are played with for a while, and then dropped or made the occasion of sermons or arguments in which the human element is swamped by abstract theorizing. Perhaps the topic of modern woman is the only connecting link between the acts, which show unfortunate imitation of Mr. Shaw's latest manner.

Between the bursts of talk, however, we come across abundance of good things. Thus in the first act we make the acquaintance at Denmark Hill of Mr. Huxtable's bevy of unmarried daughters. We get only a peep at them in their superficial aspect, and as they show to their smart visitor; but in them nevertheless the manners, the confined interests, the squabbles and petty gossip, of suburbia are deliciously satirized. We next pass to the firm's shop in Peckham, and see Philip Madras sitting in judgment on one of the "young ladies" who has been caught kissing a male assistant. Two realistic scenes are followed by one of the most delightful episodes of the play, in which Major Thomas, an average sensual man, infected by Mr. Shaw's philosophy of sex, begs his friend to keep his wife out of his way, and gets snubbed for his pains. The third act is laid in "Madras House," the Bond Street shop of the firm, which the partners are trying to sell to an American idealist; and it opens with a procession of mannequins in gorgeous costumes, escorted by a man-milliner. Then comes a sort of board meeting in which the American delivers himself of high-flown poetic conceits about woman and woman's dress, and Philip's father,

an unfaithful husband who has turned Mohammedan, dilates on the advantages of polygamy, and champions Eastern women and marriage-customs. The debate is long and straggling, but highly amusing. The Mohammedan draper, we learn eventually, is the cause of the woman-assistant's trouble, and in the last act we see him out-facing the wife he has long deserted, while Philip and his young wife—at tiresome length—talk over her weakness for Major Thomas, and resolve to make the best of one another and of monogamy.

The cast of the play contains some two dozen names. To select from such a list, when every one in his or her way acts with sympathy and the nicest sense of proportion, would be unfair. Most of the opportunities and, indeed, most of the talk, fall to the share of the men.

"SHAKESPEARE OF THE COURT":

ROGER, THOMAS, JOHN, WILLIAM.

AMONG the various coincidences which may be noted in going through the accounts of the Treasurers of the Chamber is the recurrence of similar patronymics through many generations, in different departments of the royal service. Many of these recurrences may be accounted for by family influence or by inherited favour. Some may be accidental. I am not going to theorize about the fact, but it is a fact that such a recurrence does occur in relation to the name of Shakespeare.

The earliest of the name I have as yet found mentioned as in Court service was Roger, Yeoman of the Chamber to Edward VI. He seems to have been in favour, because on June 9, 1552, he shared with his fellows, Abraham Longwel and Thomas Best, a forfeit of 36*l.* 10*s.* (State Papers, Dom. Ser. Ed. VI., vol. xiv. Docquet). It therefore would seem that at that date at least he was, or professed to be, a Protestant. If so, he was able, with the majority of his contemporaries, to change his faith on the accession of Mary, for we find him showing either a fierce Catholicism or enthusiastic loyalty in her service. He is recorded as informing against one Cuthbert Temple, one of the suspected associates of the Dudley Conspiracy, 1555-6 (State Papers, Dom. Ser. Mary, Addenda, vii. 47).

In another of the papers he is described as "Shakespeare of the Court." He gives evidence that Cuthbert Temple had not been to church for a year and more, and that he had been friendly with "one Glover, who was lately burned at Coventry" (see my 'William Hunnis and the Revels of the Chapel Royal,' p. 75.).

There is nothing to prove that this Roger came from Warwickshire, but men of his Christian name had been born and buried there, and he knew about "Glover of Coventry." The post of Yeoman of the Chamber was one of great honour, responsibility, and privilege, and his appointment to it suggests that he might have had some Court interest, had inherited favour, or had performed some signal service to some high personage. It was the same office as that held earlier by Robert Arden of Yoxall, younger brother of Sir John Arden of Park Hall.

The second Court Shakespeare may have been connected with him—Thomas, the royal messenger, about whose expenses there are a good many entries in the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber from 1572 to 1577. There is no clue as to whence he came, or whither he went, for the entries cease after a time, without explanation. It must not be supposed that a messenger of the sovereign was a person of little importance. Cadets of the noblest families were glad to be employed as temporary letter-carriers, and all permanent servants had numerous privileges and perquisites. Thomas Shakespeare's request for payment in 1577 for carrying letters from the Privy Council to the Bishop of London at Fulham, the Bishop of York at Tower Hill, the Bishop of Chichester at Westminster, the Bishop of Durham in Aldersgate Street, and the Bishop of Worcester in St. Paul's Churchyard, is printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. App. p. 403.

Another Shakespeare connected with the Court was John, who had been Bitmaker to Charles when he was Prince, and became Royal Bitmaker when his master became King. I found that he resided in St. Clement's Danes parish, where he married Mary Gooderich on February 3rd, 1604/5, and had a large family, of whom only two survived him. In my 'Shakespeare's Family' I show my reasons for believing he may have been related to the poet, whose influence may have helped him on. There are many entries of large sums paid him for bits and bosses and other goods for the use of the stable (Exchequer Q.R. 434, 4, and the following series). After the accession of Charles his bills appear quarterly in the Lord Chamberlain's books (L.C. v. 186; L.C. v. 92; L.C. ii. 49, &c.). In L.C. ii. 284 (a great bundle of draft payments to tradesmen) he is described as Mr. "Shasspeare" and "Mr. Sashpire," but in the corrected accounts his name is spelt "Shackspeare." He occasionally provides materials for tournaments, and on that account I suggested in *The Athenæum*, May 16th, 1908, p. 604, that he might have been the Mr. Shackspeare who designed the Earl of Rutland's "Impresa."

John Shackspeare marched in the funeral procession of King James I., with the royal livery, among the royal servants, on May 20th, 1625 (L.C. ix. 6). In 1631 he fell ill, as may be learnt from his wife Mary coming to Court to receive some of the money due to him, and signing the receipt with her mark (like an inverted 3). When he died he was buried in St. Clement's Danes: "John Shackspeare, the King's Bitmaker, 27th Jan., 1632/3." The name of any trade or profession is very rarely mentioned in this register, but in this case it is recorded, as an office, and the record shows that he is the same person who is referred to in the Accounts of the Royal Chamber. His wife Mary was appointed executrix, and took out letters of administration. She received various sums for her present necessities (L.C. 213); and the probate is recorded, and the commencement of John Shackspeare's will given, in L.C. ii. 229. Notwithstanding the large sums paid him during his life, the King remained in his debt to the extent of 1,692*l.* 11*s.* "for sundry parcels of wares." Of this, 80*l.* had been paid Mary Shackspeare for her "present necessities"; and the balance was finally paid on January 21st, 1637/8 (State Papers, Dom. Ser., Car. I. 374, 20, Docquet). Her daughter and heiress married John Milburne. For other details see my 'Shakespeare's Family,' p. 150. It is possible that the Bitmaker may have been connected with the John Shakespeare

of St. Martin's, who was known to Mr. Hunter, Mr. French, and others, but who did not appear at Court.

It does not seem to be at all clearly understood that the poet, whom I have taken last because of his greater importance, was also in Court service. It is, of course, generally known that on May 17th, 1603, King James granted a patent to his company of players, "Laurence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Augustine Phillipps, John Hemminge," &c. But few realize that they were not only made "the King's Players," but that they were raised to the rank of "Grooms of the Privy Chamber without fee." They received no fee because they were paid for every service they rendered the King in the matter of performances, and were left free also to earn as much as they could from the public. But they wore the Royal livery and had all the privileges and perquisites of Grooms of the Chamber, safe from being arrested for debt or any minor offences, lest their withdrawal "might hinder the King's service." Any complaints against them were brought in the form of petitions before the Lord Chamberlain, and he adjudicated directly on the cases. If officials were in debt, they entered into their own recognizances before him. Some of the other players appeared in this court at times, but Shakespeare never did. The players of the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, and the Princess Elizabeth nominally held the same rank, but there was always an honourable distinction made in many ways, to the advantage of the King's own company. When the players were forbidden to play because of the plague, the King allowed them, out of his own purse, various sums of money to defray their cost of living. When he was short of service, at times of pressing concourse, he made of them "ordinary Grooms of the Chamber," instead of "extraordinary," as they in general were.

I have found an interesting proof of this among the declared accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber (Audit Office, Bundle 388, Roll 41):—

"To Augustine Phillipps and John Hemmings for thallowance of themselves and tenne of their fellows, his Majesties Groomes of the Chamber, and players, for waiting and attending in his Majesties special service, by commandment, upon the Spanish Ambassadors at Somerset House, the space of 18 dayes, viz., from the ninth of August, 1604, until the twenty-seventh daye of the same month, as appeareth by a Bill thereof signed by the Lord Chamberlayne, 21^l. 12s."

This means that each of them received for his services at the rate of 2s. a day—a high rate of pay for the time, as may be learnt from noting the salaries of other officers. Being at the very season in which playing was generally restricted, this little bit of Court service would be all the more welcome. We can imagine Shakespeare entering with zest into the new experience of serving a Spanish grandee, and acquiring from the Major domo the minor points of Spanish punctilio, of Spanish character too, while, for the nonce, he became "a Somerset House young man," "dressed in a little brief authority."

Of course it has long been known, or inferred, that as the players were of the rank of Grooms of the Chamber, they would follow the King in his Coronation and triumphal processions. Unfortunately, the declared accounts, and even the special accounts of these events, only represent their presence as so many yards of cloth allowed to the Grooms of the Chamber on these occasions. But in the Lord Chamberlain's own books the details are

fuller, and the names are given. In L.C. ix. 5 there is an account of the progress of James I. through the streets of London on March 15th, 1603/4, within a year after his accession. Among the groups of those who received their liveries in order to appear were the King's players. The name of each is written in full, not in the order of the patent of May 17th in the previous year, but in the order, apparently, of the King's favour, and Shakespeare's name is spelt in the way it always is at Court, the way he had it printed in his poems: "The King's players, William Shakespeare, Augustine Phillipps, Laurence Fletcher, John Hemminge, Richard Burbidge, William Slye, Robert Armin, Henry Cundell, Richard Cowley." We can picture him, then, in the procession from the Tower through the streets of London, and be sure that "the glorious vagabonds had horses to ride on" in the national pageant.

CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

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Until about this age many people, having experienced none of the pains by which gout is popularly recognized, believe themselves, quite naturally, exempt from all trace of gouty disease. The occurrence of an attack, therefore, comes to them as something of a shock; yet had they only known it, their goutiness might have been detected, stealthily developing for years before reaching its climax of intolerable pain.

The importance of learning by what signs this gradual development of uric acid may be recognized must therefore be obvious to every one, while to those approaching middle age it is undoubtedly a matter of the most vital concern.

SIGNS OF COMING GOUTY ATTACKS.

In most cases the existence of uric acid in the system can be readily observed by a growing and unaccountable disturbance of the digestion, which gives rise to acidity, heartburn, flatulence, pains after meals, and sluggish liver. Frequently the unsuspecting gouty subject may suffer from persistent headaches, lowness of spirits, and exhibit a marked irritability of temper. As the process of uric acid impregnation continues, irritation between the fingers and around the ankles will be felt, being superseded later by more tangible evidence of goutiness in the shape of small lumps which form under the skin, near the finger joints, upon the eyelids, and on the outer rim of the ear, while sharp fleeting pains in the muscles, stiffness in the limbs and back, especially during cold or changeable weather, or after greater exertion than one is usually accustomed to, are irrefutable indications that the most painful stage of gout is close at hand.

DEVELOPING GOUT.

The existence of any one of these unmistakable signs of the gouty tendency should urge you to take steps at once to repel the coming gouty attack by freeing your system from its surplus uric acid and preventing any further retention taking place. Neglect to do this, or futile treatment of the symptoms themselves, will inevitably result in the uric acid settling in some joint, tissue, organ, or muscle, there to set up the excruciating pains of gout, in one or other of its most serious forms.

Probably it will take the form of acute gout by settling in the big toe or some other joint of the foot. But it may develop in other directions, such as chronic gout, variously known as rheumatic gout, rheumatoid arthritis, chalky gout, arthritis deformans, which shows itself in the form of permanently swollen and continuously painful joints; gouty rheumatism (stiffness and pain in the muscles of the limbs and shoulders); lumbago (a dull persistent pain in the muscles of the lower back); sciatica and neuritis (sharp, stabbing pains in the nerves of the thigh and arm respectively); gouty eczema (an intense and obstinate irritation of the skin); stone and gravel (hard pain-causing concretions of uric acid in kidneys and bladder), all of which have one common origin—viz., uric acid—and can only be overcome by outrooting this common cause.

HOW YOU CAN KEEP FREE.

It will thus be seen that to repel an attack of gout, whether it be the first onset or a subsequent attack, the only plan to adopt is to get rid of the pain-causing uric acid. The one method that can be relied upon to successfully accomplish this necessary object is to take a regular course of Bishop's Varalettes. Bishop's Varalettes contain the exact uric acid solvents which are needed to neutralize uric acid and its compounds, in whatever part of the body they may have formed. They attack the root of the disease, and by dissolving and removing the cause of the pain bring real and lasting relief, reduce the swollen joints, restore the suppleness of muscles, and completely disperse all gouty suffering.

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If you have reason to suspect uric acid is undermining your health in any way, you will be well repaid for the time spent in reading how this harmful substance invades the system and what steps should be taken to get rid of it. This information, together with the outline of a dietary which all gouty subjects will find advantageous to adopt, is given in a booklet published by Alfred Bishop, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists (estab. 1857), 48, Spelman Street, London, N.E., which can be obtained free on request. When writing please ask for Booklet V.

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Published Weekly by **JOHN C. FRANCIS** and **J. EDWARD FRANCIS** at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by **J. EDWARD FRANCIS**, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Agents for Scotland Messrs. **WILLIAM GREEN & SONS** and Mr. **JOHN MENZIES**, Edinburgh.—Saturday, March 12, 1910.